THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 12. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1893. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—THE—

GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

Pullman Sleeping Car Route.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily express trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE,

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily. Goes West at 8:25 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 7:45 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:05 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

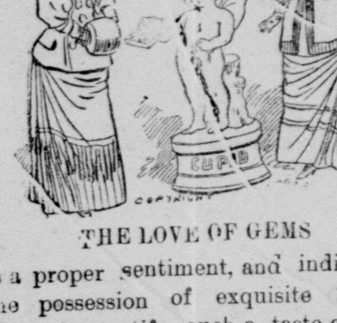
No. 55, freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:10 p.m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd,

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.



THE LOVE OF GEMS

is a proper sentiment, and indicates the possession of exquisite taste. You can gratify such a taste easily and fully by inspecting our stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., which contains shining examples of the rare beauty of gems of various kinds. Gems for gems, and there are doubtless many gems in Brainerd for whom ours would be exceedingly appropriate adornments. This is a case where the rule of the right thing in the right place should be applied. The fair and beautiful should be made possessors of our stock. Our gems will gain increased attractiveness from fair possessors. We are selling at lower prices than ever before.

WM. M. DRESSELL,
Jeweler.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., December 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 14th, 1893, viz:

NATSON N. HALLIDAY,

H. E. No. 13509, for the S½ SE¼, and Lot 2, Sec. 12, Twp. 45, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Edward E. Garlinghouse, Charles Shepard, John Peterson, Sivert Olson. Postoffice address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss. District Court. 15th Judicial District.

Minnesota Saving Fund & Investment Company, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Ahrens and Charles Ahrens. Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO JOHN AHRENS ONE OF THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the City of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of 986 and 59-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, since the 24th day of August 1891, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated October 27th A. D. 1892.

CHOATE & MERRILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Professional Cards.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Room 8, Bank Block.
BRAINERD - - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office Room 11, Bank Block.
BRAINERD MINN.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
EASIER PAYMENTS
LOWER INTEREST
And More Reliable than Building and Loan Associations.

BORROWERS

Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
400-401-402 Oneida Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. ☜



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

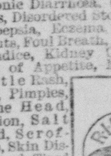
Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Bredfeld, The Shoemaker.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, 1-2 gross $1.25, 1-4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.



(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 1565)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in November A. D. 1890 in the sum of Six and 67-100 dollars ($6.67), and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: Patrick Hefferen and Elizabeth Hefferen, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee at the time of the execution of said mortgage: The "National Building Loan and Protective Union," a corporation of the state of Minnesota. The said corporation, on May 26, 1891, duly amended its articles of incorporation and by-laws, among other things changing its name to "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," and by that name has ever since been and now is known.

Date of mortgage: August 1st A. D. 1890.

Date when and where recorded: August 18th, 1890, at 5 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I, of mortgages, on page 42.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Nine hundred and sixty six and 67-100 dollars, ($966.67.)

Description of mortgaged premises: Lots numbered eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block numbered five (5) in the town of East Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st. A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
(Formerly named National Building Loan & Protective Union,) Mortgagee.
GEORGE D. EMERY,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First publication Dec. 30th.)

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING. } In Probate Court. Special term, Dec. 29, 1892.

In the matter of estate of Stephen Bush, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Sarah E. Bush, of said County representing, among other things, that Stephen Bush late of said County on the 25th day of December A. D. 1892, at said County died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on Monday the 6th day of February A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate court in said county.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd DISPATCH, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 29th day of December A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
(SEAL) MILTON McFADDEN, Judge of Probate.
LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Petitioner.

The Anti Option bill has passed the senate.

H. M. FOOTE, of Minneapolis has been appointed state oil inspector to succeed H. B. Willis.

THE former superintendent of of machinery and motive power of the Northern Pacific, W. T. Small, has been appointed to the same position on the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad with headquarters at Rochester N. Y.

THE recommendation of the appointment by Senator Washburn of Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, A. N. Dare, of Elk River, and Oscar Cutter, of Anoka, to take the final appraisement of the Fort Ripley reservation has been made.

THE Review of Reviews for February appeals with uncommon force to men of action and men of affairs in the large and small cities of the United States. It is full of timely discussion upon such questions as the municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting works, the prablems of city transit and administration, the gifts of millionaires for public purposes in their respective home cities, and such practical questions as the inheritance tax. The beauty of the treatment ot these questions by the Review of Reviews lies in its freedom from mere theory and dissertation and its reliance upon plenty of solid and timely facts. One can always go to the Review of Reviews without disappointment. The feature of the February number that will perhaps attract most attention of all is Mr. W. T. Stead's great character sketch of the late Jay Gould, an English journalist dealing with as distinctive an American character as our new western civilization has produced.

THE February number of the Review of Reviews contains a lengthy article on electric street lighting, in which the cost of operating by the municipalities is compared with the cost when furnished by private corporations. This is of interest to the people of our city just at this time when the question of disposing of our plant is being agitated. The article contains statistics from fifty-two cities, twenty-three of which furnish their own lights and twenty-nine are supplied by private companies. The average cost per light per year of a 2,000 candle power light, when supplied by the municipality, is $53.04; when supplied by private companies, $106.01, which shows a great saving to cities furnishing their own lights. The figures from cities furnishing their own lights do not contain interest on money invested, or depreciation of plant. This is ascertained to be an average of $33.60 per light per year, which added to $53.04 makes $86.64 the total average cost of lights when furnished by cities themselves. Compare this with $106.01, the average cost by private companies, and it will readily be seen that a great saving is effected by cities conducting their own plants for street lighting. A perusal of the article in question by those interested in this matter is recommended, that they may see for themselves.

Judge Him by the Past.

We haven't the slightest objection to the DISPATCH making a personal warfare on us, and continuing it the year around, as it seems disposed to do, if it will refrain from connecting its mud fussillade with any proposed improvement for the city and county. —Journal.

The above statements are a good sample of the fairness of the Journal editor. The present controversy began by the Journal unfairly critisizing our present representatives, and we replied it was a case of "sour grapes"—that he was envious of their success over him. This he denied and claimed he wanted to be elected to secure legislation for a proposed railroad, and then proceeded to make capital against the DISPATCH by claiming we were opposed to his proposed road and against the interests of the town in general, although the question of improvements for the town were in no way mentioned by the DISPATCH or Journal either, and he closed by doubting the ability of our present representatives to do what he could have done had he been elected. We then referred to his career in the last legislature, when he did absolutely nothing for the interests of the town or city, and stated that our present representatives could and would do more, and we still believe so. If there is any legislation to be enacted that will be of interest to the city, we know they have the ability and disposition to secure it, and will not be too busily engaged in the interest of monopolies to do so. We have indulged in no personal abuse and will not stoop to do so. We have criticised his action as a public official, which we had a right to do. On the contrary he has tried to injure the standing of this paper falsely stating we were opposing measures that are in the interests of the city. We have done nothing of the kind and he manufactured the change out of whole cloth. We don't believe he would stoop to such methods if he was not beside himself with rage because of our reference to his sacrificing of local interests in the legislature to serve corporations. We have no means of judging of the future but by the past, and judging by his past legislative experience it is fortunate for the city that he does not represent them, if local legislation is desired for additional railroad facilities or anything else.

Everything in ladies' Oxford ties at reduced prices at Bredfeld's.

The Legislative Round up.

St. Paul Feb. 2—H. A. Sellabarger, of Staples is at the capitol in the interests of a bill which if it should become a law will be a new idea in this state. In effect it is that when any portion of an organized or unorganized county desires to be detached and attached to some other county, or with portions of other counties, desires to form a new county, the only thing for the voters of the territory interested to do is to vote in favor of the project. The gentleman's idea is understood to be the formation of a new county out of the western part of Cass and northern Todd with Staples as the county seat. It is hardly probable that such a law will ever be passed as in that case counties would be continually changing their county lines.

The bill for taxation of railroad lands after a thorough consideration by the house judiciary committee was recomended to pass and undoubtedly will meet with little opposition in the house, if any.

The legislature has done but little work this week of interest, although the committees are busily engaged most of of the time. The joint committee on normal schools are on a junketing trip to St. Cloud and Moorhead, and the prison and prison labor committee are at Stillwater looking over the state prison which leaves many vacant seats and today a bare quorum is present to transact business.

Yesterday both branches of the legislature visited the State University at Minneapolis and were shown through the institution of which Minnesota is so justly proud.

L. P. Hunt is endeavoring to arrange for a trip to the world's fair buildings at Chicago, and if satisfactory details can be made it is proposed to make the trip next week leaving St. Paul on Friday evening on a special train and spending Saturday and Sunday in Chicago, returning to St. Paul on Monday morning. The trip is undoubtedly in the interest of the appropiation asked by the World's Fair commissioners.

The MilleLacs Indians.

Maj. C. A. Ruffee, Indian agent at White Earth, with D. Hall, chairman of the Chippewa commission and Capt. C. H. Beaulieau, recently made a tour to the Mile Lacs Indian reservation with a view to seeing what could be done towards their removal to White Earth, but they were unsuccessful in their effects. In regard to the matter Commissioner Hall gives the following to the Pioneer Press for publication:

"It has been found that only a very small portion of the Mille Lacs band actually live upon the so-called Mille Lacs reservation. Many have never resided there and would be as much opposed to moving upon the reservation as to White Earth. The Indians are found at Deerwood, Snake river, Mora, Pine City, Hinckley, Atkin, Rice Lake, Fort Ripley and other points, living mostly in wigwams. Practically none of their children go to school and no one is interested in them except to make what they can by selling them liquor for the few dollars they pick up selling game and picking berries."

"The Mille Lacs band have parted with all title to their reservation. It has been so held by the interior department, and settlers have taken the land. It is not proposed to drive these Indians West to some barren waste, but to provide them with good homes in one of the most fertile region in the state. The government is especially anxious to do well by these Indians. Never in the history of its dealings with the Indians have more flattering offers been made. Good houses have been built for them at White Earth. Every man, woman and child is provided with eighty acres of first-class land. A new cook stove is put in the house and plenty of good food is provided for them until they can get a start at farming. Oxen, wagons, sleighs and farming implements are furnished them. They are carefully looked after if they are sick. Good schools are there to board, clothe and educate their children. Transportation is furnished to move them comfortably to White Earth. They are there participants in a fund which will amount to millions of dollars from the sale of pine and agricultural land which they have ceded and which is now being appraised for their benefit. They are asked to go to a country in every way better adapted to their wants. True there are claim agents in Washington who are looking forward to make a claim in the next congress, but no one is prompted by other than wicked and selfish motives in advising these poor, deluded people to refuse this assistance. Many of this band have moved to White Earth, and are contented and happy. The wealthiest full-blood Indian family (Knickerbocker) on White Earth reservation is a family which came to White Earth from Mille Lacs utterly destitute. If ever trouble arises at Mille Lacs, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

A Coming Attraction.

On the evening of February 22nd, the great laughing success, "U. and I," will be presented at Sleeper Opera House. The following extract from a letter from a manager of the Bush Street Theater, of San Francisco, will give our readers an idea of the merits of the company.

"To sum up, I can say that the performance is one of the best and brightest farce comedy presentations which has been seen here during the past two seasons. To show that I am not alone in the above opinion, I enclose herewith original criticisms from the San Francisco Examiner Report and Bulletin. Please use the information herein given to the best possible advantage with the press in your city and I am sure you will find your work has not been misplaced."

For Rent.

My Gilbert Lake residence and fruit farm of 40 acres. For further information inquire at Kellehan's sample rooms.

J. J. FROST.

CONTROLS THE EARTH.

The Weyerhauser Lumber Syndicate Secures the Controlling Interest in the Mississippi Boom Company.

And also 500,000,000 feet of Pine and the Cross Lake Logging Road.

One of the biggest lumber deals ever made in the Northwest, which has been on tapis for some time, says a St Paul dispatch, was consummated in this city last night. The deal includes the transfer of about 500,000,000 feet of standing pine around Leech lake, in this state, from the St. Anthony Lumber company to a syndicate of lumbermen headed by Frederick Weyerhauser, the big Rock Island lumberman. The consideration was slightly above $2,000,000 and with it the timber is transferred the Cross Lake Logging railway with all its equipment and franchises. This rail road runs from Cross Lake to near Leech lake, and is twenty three miles in length. During the past few years the annual cut of the St. Anthony Logging company nas been about 40,000,000 feet and there is timber enough in this deal to keep the plant in operation for ten years.

WEYERHAUSER'S BIG HOLDINGS.

For the past two years Weyerhauser syndicate has been gathering up all the standing pine timber in northern Minnesota that could be bought at reasonable prices. The Northern Pacific lands were first secured, and since that time everything in sight has been picked up. By these heavy purchases the standing pine around the head-waters of Mississippi has been doubled in value,and today,with the possible exception of T. B. Walker and his associates in Minneapolis, the Weyerhauser syndicate owns more standing pine than any other body or corporation in the state. If the possessions of this company in Wisconsin are added to what they own in this state,the total will be larger than is owned by any other lumber company in the world. For some time the watchful eyes of Mr, Weyerhauser and his trusted agents have been fixed on the property of the St. Athony Lumber company, and as this company owned and operated no mills, and were satisfied to go out of business with a fair profit on property, every bit of which could be used by the Weyerhauser syndicate, it did not take long to bring the parties together.

COULDN'T AGREE AT FIRST.

Two weeks ago in Chicago the first meeting was held, but this was unsuccessful, and the parties seperated about a half million dollars apart. Later the negotiations were resumed, and a meeting arranged for yesterday when the deal was consummated. Each side yielded from the position taken at Chicago, and the papers were finally signed.

The price of the standing pine varies according to its location, but averages about $4 per thousand feet, while the railroad goes in at cost,making the total consideration something over $2,000,000. The new concern will practically control every boom on the upper Mississippi and every foot of the great timber standing will be cut at Winona and Clinton. At present nine-tenths of the log cut is sawed at Minneapolis.

A Fashion Item.

Worth makes the maid.
The want of him the gawky,
In every town from Denver to She-caw-gy.

The author of the above lines evidently does not agree with Thomson, that "loveliness is, when unadorned, adorned the most." We shall not attempt to be an arbiter of taste in feminine fashions, but are ready to back up the man who said that the American maid (and matron) is the most attractive female individual on the round globe. In a good many cases, of course, the maids' gowns are not designed by Worth, but no one dare say that the lack of the Paris man-milliner's work makes any one a gawky, in any town from Denver to Chicago. Any one who has traveled to any extent on the Burlington Route—on which are situated almost all the towns of any importance between Denver and Chicago (and for that matter, the towns from Minneapolis and St, Paul to Chicago and St. Louis)—can have failed to note the number of well-dressed and handsome ladies who favor this magnificent line with their presence and patronage. "Worth (not the Parisian) makes the man; the want of it the fellow," and its sterling worth in equipment, operation, and reliability is what makes the Burlington Route the peer of any and a general favorite in ten great states of the west. Any agent of this or connecting lines can sell you a ticket and give you valuable information—or you can address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For fine confectionery, nuts, etc.; go to McGinn & Baileys.

A Singular Accident.

A case was reported recently of an engineer being killed by his head striking against a sagged telegraph pole as he leaned from his cab window, and several instances are lately noted of brakemen being swept from the roof of cars by bridges. But perhaps the most singular accident of this kind occurred in Missouri. An engineer of the Iron Mountain train was leaning out of his cab window passing Williamsville when he was caught by the mail catcher—the iron pole and hook arrangement for catching the mails from moving trains—and pulled clean from his engine through the window, falling beside the track as his train passed on. He was seriously injured.

A Mammoth Python Dead.

Teaser, a snake of large proportions and multicolored coating, the property of Mrs. De Granville-Knox, of New Haven, died some time ago. Teaser was a reticulated python from India and was a fine specimen of his kind. He was eighteen feet in length when extended and measured twenty-seven inches in circumference.

A MENACE FROM CANADA

Great Britain Suddenly Changes Her Attitude.

HER NAVY PUT ON THE LAKES.

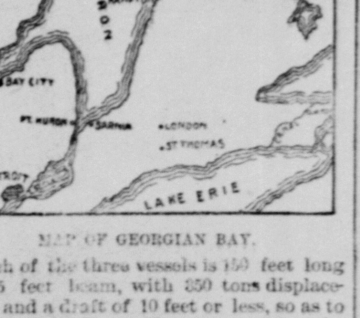
Violation of the Treaty of 1818, by Which Neither Nation Was to Maintain a Navy There—Three Armored Cruisers in Georgian Bay—Alarm at Lake Ports.

There is another complication with Great Britain and Canada. There is a thrill in Chicago and Milwaukee, a small scare at Buffalo and Cleveland and almost a panic at Toledo. Secretary of State John W. Foster has three times called the attention of British Minister Sir Julian Pauncefote to the fact that Great Britain has placed three war vessels on the lakes, contrary to the treaty of 1818, and Sir Julian has three times replied that they are not war vessels, but revenue cutters. And on this distinction the discussion will turn for some time.

The singular fact is that the three vessels were built and about ready to sail across Georgian bay before the United States found it out; yet they are swift armored vessels, cruisers of a modern and destructive type, though small, manned by British sailors instead of Canadian, flying the British flag only and under direct orders, so far as can be learned, of the British admiralty. They are named the Petrel, the Constance and the Curlew. The last was launched at Hamilton, Ont., but the others were built with what appears to be great secrecy at Owen sound, a small projection from the northern shore of Georgian bay.

The Toledo Blade, with commendable enterprise as well as patriotism, started an investigation by an experienced naval reporter and an intelligent seaman who had served in the navy, as soon as the first hint of such vessels reached Toledo. These gentlemen have seen and described the vessels, and from their report there seems to be no reason for doubting The Blade's conclusion. It runs thus:

"Forty-eight hours after war has been declared upon the United States by England Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit or any three lake cities could be reduced to ashes. With wide open eyes the United States has been letting England secure almost complete control of our northern border, and get the great marts of interlake commerce at the mercy of the cross of St. George."



MAP OF GEORGIAN BAY.

Each of the three vessels is 150 feet long by 25 feet beam, with 350 tons displacement and a draft of 10 feet or less, so as to run through the smallest canal in the lake system. All the machinery is under water. They have ram bows, curved steel protective decks, completely protecting the steering apparatus, and an arrangement of coal bunkers protecting the machinery just as it is on a seagoing man-of-war. Each has two guns forward and one stern gun in an armored turret so fixed as to sweep an arc half way around the cruiser and intersect each arc of the forward guns. And these three are breechloading Maxim-Nordenfelt rifles, 14-pounders, capable of sending a ball 6,000 yards with precision. Each vessel has four Hotchkiss rapid firing guns. Verily Mr. Eldridge, the experienced seaman above mentioned, may be excused for the profanity of his first expression to the reporter after noting these things.

"By ——, England has got the United States where the hair is short!"

There is not a more out of the way place on the lakes than Owen sound, where two of these vessels were built. The only industry is that of Polson's shipyard. Every person in the little town seemed profoundly unconscious that anything unusual was going on. Every one spoke often—a little too often to be natural, as it would seem, of "the new revenue cutters," and The Blade representatives had a hard pull in getting the main facts. They got them, however, and had every detail carefully verified by an experienced shipbuilder who had worked on the new vessels. England evidently means something; but what?

Other important facts are known to all who care to inquire, and among them these: The smallest canal between the lakes and the lower St. Lawrence is the Cornwall, and there are forty-seven vessels in the British navy that compass it now. It is now being rapidly enlarged, and by the 1st of August next, the engineers say, it will pass a 230-foot vessel of what is known as the sharpshooter class. That done, and England can put ninety-three vessels of war into Lake Ontario. And these are first class torpedo gunboat cruisers, with a rated speed of twenty-one knots an hour! Such a fleet, one authority says, could demolish every lake town in a week.

One fact, however, is encouraging. It is evidently not hostility to the United States so much as a sudden determination to hold Canada at all hazards which is the motive. Late advices show that Great Britain is now satisfied that Canada is a necessity to her globe encircling policy. At each end of the Canadian Pacific she now has magnificent naval and military stations. Her recent proceedings on the Pacific coast indicate that she means to attack Russia on the east if necessary. Canada is a necessity to her policy. She evidently does not intend to consent to its annexation to the United States, even though Canada should vote it.

Has a Strong Left Arm.

A young man in Scott county, Ky., felt a severe pain in his left shoulder and arm some two years ago, and for months he suffered intensely. Then the affected parts began to change color and became dark brown, and the pain decreased. At last the shoulder and arm were covered with a thick growth of soft, brown hair an inch long, the pain ceased entirely and now the young man is twice as strong in his left arm as he is in his right.

The End of a Snake.

While tramping through the woods the other day James L. Gunther, of Sinking Spring, Pa., stumbled over a frozen rattlesnake. The reptile was stiff as a cane and apparently as lifeless, but it was coiled tightly. An hour by the blazing campfire thawed it out, when it was dispatched.

France's New Labor Laws.

The French law dealing with the conditions of female and child labor in factories has been promulgated. It prohibits the employment of children under twelve whether they have an educational certificate or not, while all children under thirteen must have a medical certificate. The inspectors may also require a medical examination in the case of children under sixteen to ascertain if they are not overtasked. Under sixteen years of age the work is limited to ten hours a day, and under eighteen to sixty hours a week. Night work is prohibited for women and girls and for young men under eighteen.

They Grow Oranges.

There is a large colony of American farmers in the vicinity of Montemorelos, in the state of Nuevo Leon, and along the line of the Monterey and Mexico Gulf railway engaged in the profitable culture of oranges and other fruits.

Where Sugar Cane Flourishes.

Sugar cane grows so vigorously in the state of Nuevo Leon that there are plantations which have produced abundant crops each year for thirty years, and all from one planting.

QUINN'S

Hotel and Restuarant.

No. 21, 6th Street.

Hot Meals at All Hours.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT.

First-class board and lodging by the Day or Week.

Terms Reasonable,

(First Publication Feb. 3rd.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., January 31th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, Mch. 11th, 1893, viz:

FRANS E. ANDERSON,

H. E. No. 13418, for the N½ NE¼ & SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 12, Twp. 133, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Andrew R. Cass, Louis Anderson, Eugene Aubin, Matt Erstrom. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

A. BARTO. Register.

(First publication Feb 3rd.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., January 26th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before I. E. Staples, Clerk of Court at Little Falls, Minn., on March 13th, 1893, viz:

William H. Selby, H. E. No. 14707, for the W½ SE¼ & E½ SW¼ Sec. 6 Twp 132, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

N. Austin, C. Fausdick, S. Fausdick, Perry Randall, all of Fort Ripley, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 446.)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in March A. D. 1892 in the sum of Four and 17-100 dollars ($4.17.) and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid, except—$30—thereof.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: J. J. Kennedy and Annie A. Kennedy, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee at the time of the execution of said mortgage: The "National Building Loan and Protective Union," a corporation of the state of Minnesota. The said corporation, on May 26, 1891, duly amended its articles of incorporation and by-laws, among other things changing its name to "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," and by that name has ever since been and now is known.

Date of Mortgage: June 1st. A. D. 1889.

Date when and where recorded: June 25th 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I of mortgages, on page 28.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Five hundred and seven and 50-100 dollars, ($507.50).

Description of mortgaged premises: Lot number three (3) of block one hundred and eighty three (183) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday, January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
(Formerly named National Building Loan & Protective Union,) Mortgagee.
GEORGE D. EMERY,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 2555.)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in December, A. D. 1891, in the sum of Five and 84 100 dollars ($5.84,) and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid, except $34.00 thereof.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: Rebecca Nelson and Louis F. Nelson, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee: "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," a corporation of Minnesota.

Date of mortgage: October 1st A. D. 1891.

Date when and where recorded: October 1st, A. D. 1891, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book L of mortgages, on page 43.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Seven hundred and thirty six dollars, ($736.00.)

Description of mortgaged premises: Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block numbered five (5) in the town of East Brainerd according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday, January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
GEORGE D. EMERY, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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—BY—
A Policy on Your
—FROM—
J. R. SMITH,
FirE Insurance,
[None but reliable companies represented.]
Real Estate,
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Real Estate Agent
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Improved and Unimproved Property
FOR SALE,
In various parts of the city.
HOUSES for SALE.

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KEELEY
TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium
—AND—
Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
6th Street and Park Avenue,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



A GREAT SHOE SALE

is now in progress at Day's, and 'twill be a sign of progress on your part if you take a hand in the proceedings. It's a quick sale, and a quicker sail to Great Savings Harbor. A purchase of shoes now will save you money, save your feet, and save you a great deal of trouble. That's three savings, and each one of them is well worth making. To make this three-fold saving, make direct for our store and then make a purchase. By so doing you'll make money. Our stock is as seasonable as an ulster and as cheap as winter goods in May. We are selling all winter Shoes at NET COST.

GEO. N. DAY.
No. 6 East Front Street.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by

(First publication Nov. 25.)

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, St. Louis County. } District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Joseph D. Ensign and Daniel G. Cash, Partners as Cash & Ensign, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles F. Kindred, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution in the above entitled action now in my hands for collection I have levied upon, as the property of the judgment creditor, the following described real estate situate in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the south-west quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty in township forty-five of range thirty according to government survey, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, which is for the sum of $4,100.05 with interest since February 17, 1887, at public auction on the 9th day of January, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd in said Crow Wing County.

Dated November 22nd, 1892.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.
HENRY SPALDING, Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, on the 26th day of November A. D. 1888, Felix Duclos and Martha Duclos executed and delivered to the Lombard Investment Company a mortgage deed, with power of sale, to secure payment of a bond for the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of June and December, each year, in which mortgage they conveyed to the Lombard Investment Company, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, towit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section six (6,) in township forty-three (43) north and range thirty (30) west of the fourth principal meridian, and whereas said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, aforesaid, on the 7th day of December, 1888, and recorded in book H of mortgages, at page 191.

And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage deed and bond, that if said mortgagors failed to pay said bond and interest coupons as the same became due and payable, or any part thereof then the whole amount secured by said mortgage deed, should become due and payable, and the mortgagee or its assignee, might proceed to foreclose, by selling said real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash.

And Whereas, said mortgagors have failed to pay the interest coupons, due and payable June first and December first 1889 and June first and December first, 1890, June first and December first 1891 and June and December first 1892.

And Whereas, under the conditions of said mortgage and bond, the whole sum is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable thereon the sum of six hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest at six per cent. from June first 1889.

And Whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and whereas said mortgage and bond have been duly assigned to Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch and said assignment filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid, on the 27th day of October, 1892, and recorded in book L of Mortgages at page 79.

Now Therefore, public notice is hereby given that, I, Henry Spalding, Sheriff of Crow Wing county, and state of Minnesota, at the request of Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch, the owner of said mortgage and bond, will foreclose the same by sale of the mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, county seat of said county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; and that the proceeds of said sale will be applied, first in payment of the cost and disbursements of said sale, including the sum of fifty dollars, ($50.00,) attorney fees, and second, in payment of the amount due upon said bond, with interest as far as the proceeds will pay the same,

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
T. H. HULL,
Attorney for Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch.



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IT WILL NOT, IF YOU TAKE KRAUSE'S HeadacheCapsules

$500 Reward for any injurious substance found in these Capsules. ☞ Perfectly harmless.

Will Cure any kind of Headache.

Money refunded if not as we say. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NORMAN LICHTY MFG. CO.,
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For sale by N. McFADDEN, Front St

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 12. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1893. | INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

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Pullman service daily between Chicago, St Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily express trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE,

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

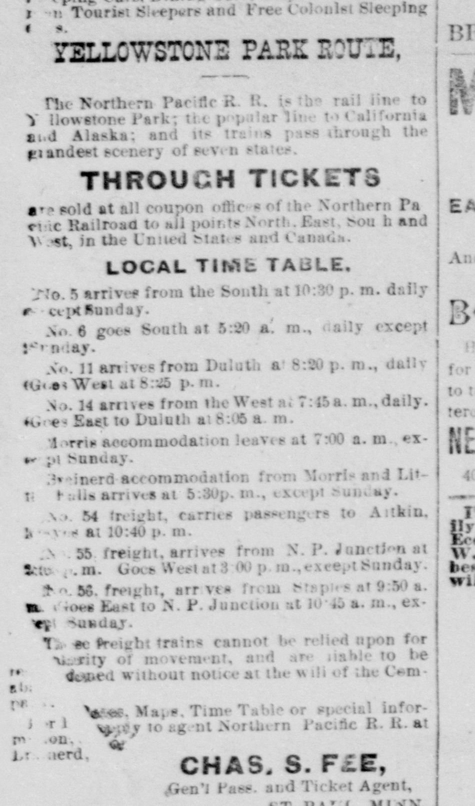
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are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.
No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:25 p. m.
No. 14 arrives from the West at 7:45 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:05 a. m.
Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m., except Sunday.
Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.
No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.
No. 55 freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:15 p. m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.
No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.
These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.
For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd,

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
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is a proper sentiment, and indicates the possession of exquisite taste. You can gratify such a taste easily and fully by inspecting our stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., which contains shining examples of the rare beauty of gems of various kinds. Gems for gems, and there are doubtless many gems in Brainerd for whom ours would be exceedingly appropriate adornments. This is a case where the rule of the right thing in the right place should be applied. The fair and beautiful should be made possessors of our stock. Our gems will gain increased attractiveness from fair possessors. We are selling at lower prices than ever before.

WM. M. DRESSELL,
Jeweler.

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Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., December 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 14th, 1893, viz:

NATSON N. HALLIDAY,

H. E. No. 13509, for the S½ SE¼, and Lot 2, Sec. 12, Twp. 45, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Edward E. Garlinghouse, Charles Shepard, John Peterson, Sivert Olson. Postoffice address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Crow Wing. } 15th Judicial District.

Minnesota Saving Fund & Investment Company, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Ahrens and Charles Ahrens, Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO JOHN AHRENS ONE OF THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the City of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of 986 and 59-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, since the 24th day of August 1891, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated October 27th A. D. 1892.

CHOATE & MERRILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Professional Cards.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Room 8, Bank Block.
BRAINERD - - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office Room 11, Bank Block.
BRAINERD MINN.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
EASIER PAYMENTS
LOWER INTEREST
And More Reliable than Building and Loan Associations.

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Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
400-401-402 Oneida Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

☞TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.☜



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
Bredfeld, The Shoemaker.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, 1-2 gross $1.25, 1-4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 1565)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in November A. D. 1890 in the sum of Six and 67-100 dollars ($6.67), and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: Patrick Hefferen and Elizabeth Hefferen, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee at the time of the execution of said mortgage: The "National Building Loan and Protective Union," a corporation of the state of Minnesota. The said corporation, on May 26, 1891, duly amended its articles of incorporation and by-laws, among other things changing its name to "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," and by that name has ever since been and now is known.

Date of mortgage: August 1st A. D. 1890.

Date when and where recorded: August 18th, 1890, at 5 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I. of mortgages, on page 42.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Nine hundred and sixty six and 67-100 dollars, ($966.67.)

Description of mortgaged premises: Lots numbered eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block number five (5) in the town of East Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st. A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
(Formerly named National Building Loan & Protective Union.) Mortgagee.
GEORGE D. EMERY,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First publication Dec. 30th.)

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. } Special term, Dec. 29, 1892.

In the matter of estate of Stephen Bush, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Sarah E. Bush, of said County representing, among other things, that Stephen Bush late of said County on the 25th day of December A. D. 1892, at said County died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on Monday the 6th day of February A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate court in said county.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd DISPATCH, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 29th day of December A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
(SEAL) MILTON McFADDEN, Judge of Probate.
LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Petitioner.

THE Anti Option bill has passed the senate.

H. M. FOOTE, of Minneapolis has been appointed state oil inspector to succeed H. B. Willis.

THE former superintendent of of machinery and motive power of the Northern Pacific, W. T. Small, has been appointed to the same position on the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad with headquarters at Rochester N. Y.

THE recommendation of the appointment by Senator Washburn of Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, A. N. Dare, of Elk River, and Oscar Cutter, of Anoka, to take the final appraisement of the Fort Ripley reservation has been made.

THE Review of Reviews for February appeals with uncommon force to men of action and men of affairs in the large and small cities of the United States. It is full of timely discussion upon such questions as the municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting works, the prablems of city transit and administration, the gifts of millionaires for public purposes in their respective home cities, and such practical questions as the inheritance tax. The beauty of the treatment of these questions by the Review of Reviews lies in its freedom from mere theory and dissertation and its reliance upon plenty of solid and timely facts. One can always go to the Review of Reviews without disappointment. The feature of the February number that will perhaps attract most attention of all is Mr. W. T. Stead's great character sketch of the late Jay Gould, an English journalist dealing with as distinctive an American character as our new western civilization has produced.

THE February number of the Review of Reviews contains a lengthy article on electric street lighting, in which the cost of operating by the municipalities is compared with the cost when furnished by private corporations. This is of interest to the people of our city just at this time when the question of disposing of our plant is being agitated. The article contains statistics from fifty-two cities, twenty-three of which furnish their own lights and twenty-nine are supplied by private companies. The average cost per light per year of a 2,000 candle power light, when supplied by the municipality, is $53.04; when supplied by private companies, $106.01, which shows a great saving to cities furnishing their own lights. The figures from cities furnishing their own lights do not contain interest on money invested, or depreciation of plant. This is ascertained to be an average of $33.60 per light per year, which added to $53.04 makes $86.64 the total average cost of lights when furnished by cities themselves. Compare this with $106.01, the average cost by private companies, and it will readily be seen that a great saving is effected by cities conducting their own plants for street lighting. A perusal of the article in question by those interested in this matter is recommended, that they may see for themselves.

Judge Him by the Past.

We haven't the slightest objection to the DISPATCH making a personal warfare on us, and continuing it the year around, as it seems disposed to do, if it will refrain from connecting its mud fussillade with any proposed improvement for the city and county. —Journal.

The above statements are a good sample of the fairness of the Journal editor. The present controversy began by the Journal unfairly critisizing our present representatives, and we replied it was a case of "sour grapes"—that he was envious of their success over him. This he denied and claimed he wanted to be elected to secure legislation for a proposed railroad, and then proceeded to make capital against the DISPATCH by claiming we were opposed to his proposed road and against the interests of the town in general, although the question of improvements for the town were in no way mentioned by the DISPATCH or Journal either, and he closed by doubting the ability of our present representatives to do what he could have done had he been elected. We then referred to his career in the last legislature, when he did absolutely nothing for the interests of the town or city, and stated that our present representatives could and would do more, and we still believe so. If there is any legislation to be enacted that will be of interest to the city, we know they have the ability and disposition to secure it, and will not be too busily engaged in the interest of monopolies to do so. We have indulged in no personal abuse and will not stoop to do so. We have criticised his action as a public official, which we had a right to do. On the contrary he has tried to injure the standing of this paper falsely stating we were opposing measures that are in the interests of the city. We have done nothing of the kind and he manufactured the change out of whole cloth. We don't believe he would stoop to such methods if he was not beside himself with rage because of our reference to his sacrificing of local interests in the legislature to serve corporations. We have no means of judging of the future but by the past, and judging by his past legislative experience it is fortunate for the city that he does not represent them, if local legislation is desired for additional railroad facilities or anything else.

Everything in ladies' Oxford ties at reduced prices at Bredfeld's.

The Legislative Round up.

St. Paul Feb. 2—H A. Sellabarger, of Staples is at the capitol in the interests of a bill which if it should become a law will be a new idea in this state. In effect it is that when any portion of an organized or unorganized county desires to be detached and attached to some other county, or with portions of other counties, desires to form a new county, the only thing for the voters of the territory interested to do is to vote in favor of the project. The gentleman's idea is understood to be the formation of a new county out of the western part of Cass and northern Todd with Staples as the county seat. It is hardly probable that such a law will ever be passed as in that case counties would be continually changing their county lines.

The bill for taxation of railroad lands after a thorough consideration by the house judiciary committee was recomended to pass and undoubtedly will meet with little opposition in the house, if any.

The legislature has done but little work this week of interest, although the committees are busily engaged most of of the time. The joint committee on normal schools are on a junketing trip to St. Cloud and Moorhead, and the prison and prison labor committee are at Stillwater looking over the state prison which leaves many vacant seats and today a bare quorum is present to transact business.

Yesterday both branches of the legislature visited the State University at Minneapolis and were shown through the institution of which Minnesota is so justly proud.

L. P. Hunt is endeavoring to arrange for a trip to the world's fair buildings at Chicago, and if satisfactory details can be made it is proposed to make the trip next week leaving St. Paul on Friday evening on a special train and spending Saturday and Sunday in Chicago, returning to St. Paul on Monday morning. The trip is undoubtedly in the interest of the appropiation asked by the World's Fair commissioners.

The MilleLacs Indians.

Maj. C. A. Ruffee, Indian agent at White Earth, with D. Hall, chairman of the Chippewa commission and Capt. C. H. Beaulieau, recently made a tour to the Mile Lacs Indian reservation with a view to seeing what could be done towards their removal to White Earth, but they were unsuccessful in their effects. In regard to the matter Commissioner Hall gives the following to the Pioneer Press for publication:

"It has been found that only a very small portion of the Mille Lacs band actually live upon the so-called Mille Lacs reservation. Many have never resided there and would be as much opposed to moving upon the reservation as to White Earth. The Indians are found at Deerwood, Snake river, Mora, Pine City, Hinckley, Atkin, Rice Lake, Fort Ripley and other points, living mostly in wigwams. Practically none of their children go to school and no one is interested in them except to make what they can by selling them liquor for the few dollars they pick up selling game and picking berries."

"The Mille Lacs band have parted with all title to their reservation. It has been so held by the interior department, and settlers have taken the land. It is not proposed to drive these Indians West to some barren waste, but to provide them with good homes in one of the most fertile region in the state. The government is especially anxious to do well by these Indians. Never in the history of its dealings with the Indians have more flattering offers been made. Good houses have been built for them at White Earth. Every man, woman and child is provided with eighty acres of first-class land. A new cook stove is put in the house and plenty of good food is provided for them until they can get a start at farming. Oxen, wagons, sleighs and farming implements are furnished them. They are carefully looked after if they are sick. Good schools are there to board, clothe and educate their children. Transportation is furnished to move them comfortably to White Earth. They are there participants in a fund which will amount to millions of dollars from the sale of pine and argicultural land which they have ceded and which is now being appraised for their benefit. They are asked to go to a country in every way better adapted to their wants. True there are claim agents in Washington who are looking forward to make a claim in the next congress, bnt no one is prompted by other than wicked and selfish motives in advising these poor, deluded people to refuse this assistance. Many of this band have moved to White Earth, and are contented and happy. The wealthiest full-blood Indian family (Knickerbocker) on White Earth reservation is a family which came to White Earth from Mille Lacs utterly destitute. If ever trouble arises at Mille Lacs, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

A Coming Attraction.

On the evening of February 22nd, the great laughing success, "U. and I," will be presented at Sleeper Opera House. The following extract from a letter from a manager of the Bush Street Theater, of San Francisco, will give our readers an idea of the merits of the company.

"To sum up, I can say that the performance is one of the best and brightest farce comedy presentations which has been seen here during the past two seasons. To show that I am not alone in the above opinion, I enclose herewith original criticisms from the San Francisco Examiner Report and Bulletin. Please use the information herein given to the best possible advantage with the press in your city and I am sure you will find your work has not been misplaced."

For Rent.

My Gilbert Lake residence and fruit farm of 40 acres. For further information inquire at Kellehan's sample rooms.

J. J. FROST.

CONTROLS THE EARTH.

The Weyerhauser Lumber Syndicate Secures the Controlling Interest in the Mississippi Boom Company.

And also 500,000,000 feet of Pine and the Cross Lake Logging Road.

One of the biggest lumber deals ever made in the Northwest, which has been on tapis for some time, says a St Paul dispatch, was consummated in this city last night. The deal includes the transfer of about 500,000,000 feet of standing pine around Leech lake, in this state, from the St. Anthony Lumber company to a syndicate of lumbermen headed by Frederick Weyerhauser, the big Rock Island lumberman. The consideration was slightly above $2,000,000 and with the timber is transferred the Cross Lake Logging railway with all its equipment and franchises. This rail road runs from Cross Lake to near Leech lake, and is twenty three miles in length. During the past few years the annual cut of the St. Anthony Logging company has been about 40,000,000 feet and there is timber enough in this deal to keep the plant in operation for ten years

WEYERHAUSER'S BIG HOLDINGS.

For the past two years Weyerhauser syndicate has been gathering up all the standing pine timber in northern Minnesota that could be bought at reasonable prices. The Northern Pacific lands were first secured, and since that time everything in sight has been picked up. By these heavy purchases the standing pine around the head-waters of Mississippi has been doubled in value,and today,with the possible exception of T. B. Walker and his associates in Minneapolis, the Weyerhauser syndicate owns more standing pine than any other body or corporation in the state. If the possessions of this company in Wisconsin are added to what they own in this state,the total will be larger than is owned by any other lumber company in the world. For some time the watchful eyes of Mr. Weyerhauser and his trusted agents have been fixed on the property of the St. Athony Lumber company, and as this company owned and operated no mills, and were satisfied to go out of business with a fair profit on property, every bit of which could be used by the Weyerhauser syndicate, it did not take long to bring the parties together.

COULDN'T AGREE AT FIRST.

Two weeks ago in Chicago the first meeting was held, but this was unsuccessful, and the parties seperated about a half million dollars apart. Later the negotiations were resumed, and a meeting arranged for yesterday when the deal was consummated. Each side yielded from the position taken at Chicago, and the papers were finally signed.

The price of the standing pine varies according to its location, but averages about $4 per thousand feet, while the railroad goes in at cost,making the total consideration something over $2,000,000. The new concern will practically control every boom on the upper Mississippi and every foot of the great timber standing will be cut at Winona and Clinton. At present nine-tenths of the log cut is sawed at Minneapolis.

A Fashion Item.

Worth makes the maid.
The want of him the gawky,
In every town from Denver to She-caw-gy.

The author of the above lines evidently does not agree with Thomson, that "loveliness is, when unadorned, adorned the most." We shall not attempt to be an arbiter of taste in feminine fashions, but are ready to back up the man who said that the American maid (and matron) is the most attractive female individual on the round globe. In a good many cases, of course, the maids' gowns are not designed by Worth, but no one dare say that the lack of the Paris man-milliner's work makes any one a gawky, in any town from Denver to Chicago. Any one who has traveled to any extent on the Burlington Route—on which are situated almost all the towns of any importance between Denver and Chicago (and for that matter, the towns from Minneapolis and St, Paul to Chicago and St. Louis)—can have failed to note the number of well-dressed and handsome ladies who favor this magnificent line with their presence and patronage. "Worth (not the Parisian) makes the man; the want of it the fellow," and its sterling worth in equipment, operation, and reliability is what makes the Burlington Route the peer of any and a general favorite in ten great states of the west. Any agent of this or connecting lines can sell you a ticket and give you valuable information—or you can address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For fine confectionery, nuts, etc.; go to McGinn & Baileys.

A Singular Accident.

A case was reported recently of an engineer being killed by his head striking against a sagged telegraph pole as he leaned from his cab window, and several instances are lately noted of brakemen being swept from the roof of cars by bridges. But perhaps the most singular accident of this kind occurred in Missouri. An engineer of the Iron Mountain train was leaning out of his cab window passing Williamsville when he was caught by the mail catcher—the iron pole and hook arrangement for catching the mails from moving trains—and pulled clean from his engine through the window, falling beside the track as his train passed on. He was seriously injured.

A Mammoth Python Dead.

Teaser, a snake of large proportions and multicolored coating, the property of Mrs. De Granville-Knox, of New Haven, died some time ago. Teaser was a reticulated python from India and was a fine specimen of his kind. He was eighteen feet in length when extended and measured twenty-seven inches in circumference.

A MENACE FROM CANADA

Great Britain Suddenly Changes Her Attitude.

HER NAVY PUT ON THE LAKES.

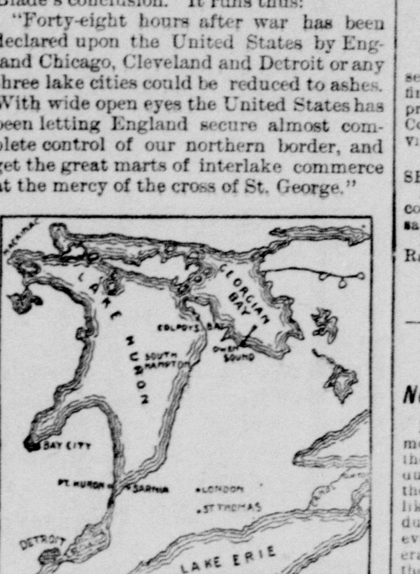
Violation of the Treaty of 1818, by Which Neither Nation Was to Maintain a Navy There—Three Armored Cruisers in Georgian Bay—Alarm at Lake Ports.

There is another complication with Great Britain and Canada. There is a thrill in Chicago and Milwaukee, a small scare at Buffalo and Cleveland and almost a panic at Toledo. Secretary of State John W. Foster has three times called the attention of British Minister Sir Julian Pauncefote to the fact that Great Britain has placed three war vessels on the lakes, contrary to the treaty of 1818, and Sir Julian has three times replied that they are not war vessels, but revenue cutters. And on this distinction the discussion will turn for some time.

The singular fact is that the three vessels were built and about ready to sail across Georgian bay before the United States found it out; yet they are swift armored vessels, cruisers of a modern and destructive type, though small, manned by British sailors instead of Canadian, flying the British flag only and under direct orders, so far as can be learned, of the British admiralty. They are named the Petrel, the Constance and the Curlew. The last was launched at Hamilton, Ont., but the others were built with what appears to be great secrecy at Owen sound, a small projection from the northern shore of Georgian bay.

The Toledo Blade, with commendable enterprise as well as patriotism, started an investigation by an experienced naval reporter and an intelligent seaman who had served in the navy, as soon as the first hint of such vessels reached Toledo. These gentlemen have seen and described the vessels, and from their report there seems to be no reason for doubting The Blade's conclusion. It runs thus:

"Forty-eight hours after war has been declared upon the United States by England Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit or any three lake cities could be reduced to ashes. With wide open eyes the United States has been letting England secure almost complete control of our northern border, and get the great marts of interlake commerce at the mercy of the cross of St. George."



MAP OF GEORGIAN BAY.

Each of the three vessels is 150 feet long by 25 feet beam, with 350 tons displacement and a draft of 10 feet or less, so as to run through the smallest canal in the lake system. All the machinery is under water. They have ram bows, curved steel protective decks, completely protecting the steering apparatus, and an arrangement of coal bunkers protecting the machinery just as it is on a seagoing man-of-war. Each has two guns forward and one stern gun in an armored turret so fixed as to sweep an arc half way around the cruiser and intersect each arc of the forward guns. And these three are breechloading Maxim-Nordenfelt rifles, 14-pounders, capable of sending a ball 6,000 yards with precision. Each vessel has four Hotchkiss rapid firing guns. Verily Mr. Eldridge, the experienced seaman above mentioned, may be excused for the profanity of his first expression to the reporter after noting these things.

"By ——, England has got the United States where the hair is short!"

There is not a more out of the way place on the lakes than Owen sound, where two of these vessels were built. The only industry is that of Polson's shipyard. Every person in the little town seemed profoundly unconscious that anything unusual was going on. Every one spoke often—a little too often to be natural, as it would seem, of "the new revenue cutters," and The Blade representatives had a hard pull in getting the main facts. They got them, however, and had every detail carefully verified by an experienced shipbuilder who had worked on the new vessels. England evidently means something; but what?

Other important facts are known to all who care to inquire, and among them these: The smallest canal between the lakes and the lower St. Lawrence is the Cornwall, and there are forty-seven vessels in the British navy that compass it now. It is now being rapidly enlarged, and by the 1st of August next, the engineers say, it will pass a 230-foot vessel of what is known as the sharpshooter class. That done, and England can put ninety-three vessels of war into Lake Ontario. And these are first class torpedo gunboat cruisers, with a rated speed of twenty-one knots an hour! Such a fleet, one authority says, could demolish every lake town in a week.

One fact, however, is encouraging. It is evidently not hostility to the United States so much as a sudden determination to hold Canada at all hazards which is the motive. Late advices show that Great Britain is now satisfied that Canada is a necessity to her globe encircling policy. At each end of the Canadian Pacific she now has magnificent naval and military stations. Her recent proceedings on the Pacific coast indicate that she means to attack Russia on the east if necessary. Canada is a necessity to her policy. She evidently does not intend to consent to its annexation to the United States, even though Canada should vote it.

Has a Strong Left Arm.

A young man in Scott county, Ky., felt a severe pain in his left shoulder and arm some two years ago, and for months he suffered intensely. Then the affected parts began to change color and became dark brown, and the pain decreased. At last the shoulder and arm were covered with a thick growth of soft, brown hair an inch long, the pain ceased entirely and now the young man is twice as strong in his left arm as he is in his right.

The End of a Snake.

While tramping through the woods the other day James L. Gunther, of Sinking Spring, Pa., stumbled over a frozen rattlesnake. The reptile was stiff as a cane and apparently as lifeless, but it was coiled tightly. An hour by the blazing campfire thawed it out, when it was dispatched.

France's New Labor Laws.

The French law dealing with the conditions of female and child labor in factories has been promulgated. It prohibits the employment of children under twelve whether they have an educational certificate or not, while all children under thirteen must have a medical certificate. The inspectors may also require a medical examination in the case of children under sixteen to ascertain if they are not overtasked. Under sixteen years of age the work is limited to ten hours a day, and under eighteen to sixty hours a week. Night work is prohibited for women and girls and for young men under eighteen.

They Grow Oranges.

There is a large colony of American farmers in the vicinity of Montemorelos, in the state of Nuevo Leon, and along the line of the Monterey and Mexico Gulf railway engaged in the profitable culture of oranges and other fruits.

Where Sugar Cane Flourishes.

Sugar cane grows so vigorously in the state of Nuevo Leon that there are plantations which have produced abundant crops each year for thirty years, and all from one planting.

QUINN'S

Hotel and Restuarant.

No. 21, 6th Street.

Hot Meals at All Hours.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT.

First-class board and lodging by the Day or Week.

Terms Reasonable,

(First Publication Feb. 3rd.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud. Minn., January 31th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, Mch. 11th, 1893, viz:

FRANS E. ANDERSON,

H. E. No. 13418, for the N½ NE¼ & SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 12. Twp. 133, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Andrew R. Cass, Louis Anderson, Eugene Aubin, Matt Erstrom. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota,

A. BARTO. Register.

(First publication Feb 3rd.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., January 26th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before I. E. Staples, Clerk of Court at Little Falls, Minn., on March 13th, 1893, viz:

William H. Selby, H. E. No. 14707, for the W½ SE¼ & E½ SW¼ Sec. 6 Twp 132, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

N. Austin, C. Fausdick, S. Fausdick, Perry Randall, all of Fort Ripley, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 446.)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in March A. D. 1892 in the sum of Four and 17-100 dollars ($4.17,) and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid, except—$30—thereof.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: J. J. Kennedy and Annie A. Kennedy, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee at the time of the execution of said mortgage: The "National Building Loan and Protective Union," a corporation of the state of Minnesota. The said corporation, on May 26, 1891, duly amended its articles of incorporation and by-laws, among other things changing its name to "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," and by that name has ever since been and now is known.

Date of Mortgage: June 1st. A. D. 1889.

Date when and where recorded: June 25th 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I of mortgages, on page 28.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Five hundred and seven and 50-100 dollars, ($507.50).

Description of mortgaged premises: Lot number three (3) of block one hundred and eighty three (183) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday, January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
(Formerly named National Building Loan & Protective Union.) Mortgagee.
GEORGE D. EMERY,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 2555.)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in December, A. D. 1891, in the sum of Five and 84 100 dollars ($5.84,) and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid, except $34.00 thereof.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or preceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said bebt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: Rebecca Nelson and Louis F. Nelson, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee: "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," a corporation of Minnesota.

Date of mortgage: October 1st A. D. 1891.

Date when and where recorded: October 1st, A. D. 1891, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I, of mortgages, on page 43.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Seven hundred and thirty six dollars, ($736.00.)

Description of mortgaged premises: Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block numbered five (5) in the town of East Brainerd according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday, January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city at Brainerd, Crow Wing county. Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

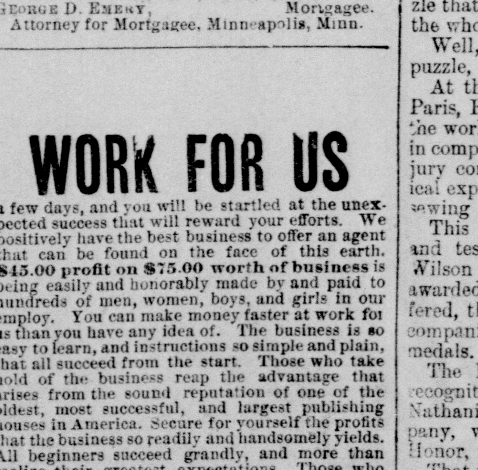
Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
GEORGE D. EMERY, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



PROTECT YOURSELF
—BY—
A Policy on Your [house]
—FROM—
J. R. SMITH,
FirE Insurance,
[None but reliable companies represented.]
Real Estate,
RENTS & COLLECTIONS.
Room 4, Sleeper Block. - Brainerd.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.
Real Estate Agent
Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Improved and Unimproved Property
FOR SALE,
In various parts of the city.
HOUSES for SALE.

THE GENUINE
KEELEY TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium
—AND—
Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
6th Street and Park Avenue,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



A GREAT SHOE SALE

is now in progress at Day's, and 'twill be a sign of progress on your part if you take a hand in the proceedings. It's a quick sale, and a quicker sail to Great Savings Harbor. A purchase of shoes now will save you money, save your feet, and save you a great deal of trouble. That's three savings, and each one of them is well worth making. To make this three-fold saving, make direct for our store and then make a purchase. By so doing you'll make money. Our stock is as seasonable as an ulster and as cheap as winter goods in May. We are selling all winter Shoes at NET COST.

GEO. N. DAY,
No. 6 East Front Street.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain.* Price 25 cents. Sold by

(First publication Nov. 25.)

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } District Court,
St. Louis County. } 11th Judicial District.

Joseph D. Ensign and Daniel G. Cash, Partners as Cash & Ensign, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles F. Kindred, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution in the above entitled action now in my hands for collection I have levied upon, as the property of the judgment creditor, the following described real estate situate in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the south-west quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty in township forty-five of range thirty according to government survey, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, which is for the sum of $4,100.05 with interest since February 17, 1887, at public auction on the 9th day of January, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd in said Crow Wing County.

Dated November 22nd, 1892.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.
HENRY SPALDING, Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, on the 26th day of November A. D. 1888, Felix Duclos and Martha Duclos executed and delivered to the Lombard Investment Company a mortgage deed, with power of sale, to secure payment of a bond for the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of June and December, each year, in which mortgage they conveyed to the Lombard Investment Company, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, towit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section six (6,) in township forty-three (43) north and range thirty (30) west of the fourth principal meridian, and whereas said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, aforesaid, on the 7th day of December, 1888, and recorded in book H of mortgages, at page 191.

And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage deed and bond, that if said mortgagors failed to pay said bond and interest coupons as the same became due and payable, or any part thereof then the whole amount secured by said mortgage deed, should become due and payable, and the mortgagee or its assignee, might proceed to foreclose, by selling said real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash.

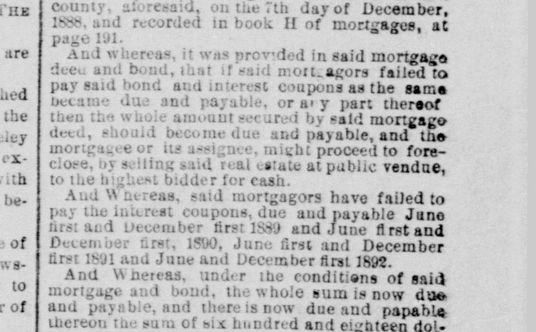
And Whereas, said mortgagors have failed to pay the interest coupons, due and payable June first and December first 1889 and June first and December first, 1890, June first and December first 1891 and June and December first 1892.

And Whereas, under the conditions of said mortgage and bond, the whole sum is now due and payable, and there is now due and papable thereon the sum of six hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest at six per cent. from June first 1889.

And Whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and whereas said mortgage and bond have been duly assigned to Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch and said assignment filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid, on the 27th day of October, 1892, and recorded in book L of Mortgages at page 79.

Now Therefore, public notice is hereby given that, I, Henry Spalding, Sheriff of Crow Wing county, and state of Minnesota, at the request of Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch, the owner of said mortgage and bond, will foreclose the same by sale of the mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, county seat of said county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; and that the proceeds of said sale will be applied, first in payment of the cost and disbursements of said sale, including the sum of fifty dollars, ($50.00) attorney fees, and second, in payment of the amount due upon said bond, with interest as far as the proceeds will pay the same.

HENRY SPALDING,
T. H. HULL, Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
Attorney for Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE

IT WILL NOT, IF YOU TAKE KRAUSE'S HeadacheCapsules

$500 Reward for any injurious substance found in these Capsules. Perfectly harmless.

Will Cure any kind of **Headache.**

Money refunded if not as we say. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NORMAN LICHTY MFG. CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

For sale by N. MCFADDEN, Front St

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

MARK TWAIN has written something about the experience of a stranger in London with a £1,000,000 bank note. It is probably the wildest bit of imagination that Mark ever wrote.

TOMCOD are ripe in the waters of down East coasts. Of course, all politics will have to be laid aside and the salvation of the country deferred until the crop is gathered.

The healthiest trade is said to be that of a waller, a man who attends to the pans in salt works. If he falls in he dies, but while he lives he is free from cholera, small pox, scarlet fever and probably influenza.

INCLUDING the latest venture, the Evening News, Washington has but three daily newspapers. For a city of 250,000 inhabitants this is quite remarkable. Washington has long been called the "newspaper graveyard.

GEN. BUTLER left no will. He was a lawyer and understood the futility of such a performance. His professional brethren will see in this act a cold and clammy joke played by a man who could see more with one eye than lots of people could with a peck of visual organs.

JAMES STILLIE, the veteran Edinburgh bookseller, who together with T. G. Stevenson, another well-known dealer in antique books in the Scotch capital, is the only person now living who had business dealings with Sir Walter Scott. He is now in his 88th, and at last reports was very ill.

THE Rev. Sam Small has challenged Col. R. G. Ingersoll to a jawbone contest, presumably for the good of religion and the gate receipts. Here ought to be fun enough for a nation, and the ring should not exceed twenty-four feet in extreme dimensions.

THE khedive of Egypt is not as old as some of the mummies of his country, but the bold Briton desires that he shou'd not be of any more account. A good spring style of Pharaoh warranted 6,000 years old is now quoted in the market at $100, f. o. b.

The sea water originally put in the great aquariums at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1854, is still used there, having been used over and over since that time, a record without parallel in the history of similar institutions.

THE Oriental Congress, recently held in London, has astonished scientific circles by the deciphering of records in stone and clay which go back thousands of years to the infancy of the race, and are held to corroborate, independently Holy Writ, at the accounts of the creation and fall of man.

THE newspapers of New York and Chicago are engaged in making faces at each other. One of the leading Chicago papers calls New York an ash barrel town, and the New York papers see lots of things about the Columbian exposition to sneer at.

MRS. YATES, of Springfield, Ohio, has just given birth to her twenty-fourth child. Five sets of twins are numbered among them. Mrs. Yates was married at 14 and her oldest child is 27. Thirteen children still live to gladden her heart and to make merry the life of her husband, who is a teamster—and a whole team in the paternity business.

MAY DAY is moving day and on that date the Paris anarchists will overthrow the republic, unless their present plans miscarry. They have an emissary in this country even now, whose mission it is to solicit funds for the coming revolution. The New York Herald is responsible for the story, but has not yet opened a popular subscription list in behalf of the movement.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is not such a bad fellow after all. He has taken up the cudgel in behalf of the workingmen, advocating arbitration rather than troops in the settlement of strikes. In the discussion of this question he floored so formidable an adversary as Krupp, the great gun maker, who is a firm believer in force. For one whose idol is the army and whose chief reliance is military power the kaiser has taken a rather unexpected position.

SOMEONE calls attention to the gradual abandonment of the use of dogs with guns in England. The chief reason for it is supposed to be the change in agricultural methods. After the mowing machine had supplanted the scythe the pointer found the stubble to short to lie in; and another reason is offered in that "the turnips are drilled in regular lines, and make passages along which the birds may run."

A MASSACHUSETTS court's sentence of a burglar to a half a century's imprisonment is not as hard as it seems, for in all probability the man will never serve half of his sentence. A much harder sentence was pronounced upon a murderer recently by a German court—fourteen years at hard labor, and at the end of that time to be executed. In Germany murderers are rarely pardoned.

THE three fauteuils at present vacant in the French academy will be filled up early in February next, though the exact date of the elections is not yet fixed. Xavier Marmier's seat will be the most severely contested, their being four candidates for it—M.M. Emile Zola, Ferdinand Fabre, Eugene Manuel, and Henri de Bornier. It is generally supposed that M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, will succeed Ernest Renan, of whom he was a most intimate friend, but he has an opponent in the person of M. Challemel—Lacour. Finally, MM. Henry Houssaye and Thureau-Dangin are disputing the succession to Camille Rousset.

THE WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

The Capital.

It is believed Charles A. Danna will be minister to Berlin.

The White House is free from scarlet fever and the quarantine has been removed.

The nomination of Louis McComas to be associate justice of the District of Columbia supreme court is confirmed.

Secretary Noble has refused the request of "Buffalo Bill" Cody for permission to engage fifty Indians for the World's Fair.

The exchange of ratifications of the Chilean claims convention, negotiated by Minister Patrick Egan, was perfected recently at the state department by the representatives of the United States and of Chile.

A comptroller's certificate has been issued approving the extension of the corporate existence of the Union National Bank of Rochester, Minn., to Feb. 12, 1893.

Efforts are still being made by citizens of this country and, through them, by the state department, to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Irish suspects who are confined in British prisons charged with complicity in dynamite outrages.

The secretary of state has received notice from Consul General Wallace, at Melbourne, that the prohibition of the importation of horses from California into New South Wales and Australia is still in force, and that no local official action has been taken on the request of the United States government that the prohibition be removed.

W. E. Culkin arrived to day with the electorial vote of Minnesota and received his mileage, amounting to $315. Mr. Culkin is one of Wright county's best Republicans and is something of a favorite with Senator Davis. He will enjoy the sights of the capitol for a day or two before returning. Mr. Culkins says there is universal satisfaction of Senator Davis' re election.

The indications are that there will be an unprecedented rush into the Cherokee strip as soon as opened to settlement. A very large number of letters are being received daily at the interior department from all parts of the country making inquiries as to when the strip is likely to be opened and as to what steps are necessary to be taken to secure homes therein.

Advices from Madrid are that at a recent meeting of the cabinet of Spain it was officially announced that the infanta Isabella would represent the royal family at the Chicago exposition. Although no program has yet been formulated, it is understood that the infanta will be conveyed to New York in the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadile, and that she may be accompanied by her sister, the infanta Eulalie. It was decided to ask the cortes for authority, for display at the exposition, all the documents that exist in the Spanish archives relating to the discovery of America.

Casualty.

Six persons are killed and nineteen fatally hurt in an Illinois railway accident.

An explosion in Bohemia kills eight men.

Abbott's brewery at Brooklyn, N. Y., burned. Loss, $75,000.

Ida Bennett was washing windows at Evansville, Ind., when she slipped and fell out of the window and was instantly killed.

The schooner Meteor ran into the cruiser Charleston at New York, and was dismantled.

A boiler in the Hathaway saw-mill at Adrian, Mich., exploded, and nine persons were injured.

Mrs. Kate Rosler was burned to death at Pittsburg while trying to save the life of her 6-year-old nephew, George, who also perished.

Henry O'Neil, his wife and two children, of Indianapolis, were found in their house nearly suffocated by escaping gas. They were resuscitated with great difficulty.

George Dana was burned to death at Lima, O., by nitric acid. He was handling a drum of the acid, which he let fall, the contents covering him and causing almost instant death.

Keeper William Gunther and his lighthouse, which stood upon Old Plantation Shoal, near the mouth of the Chesapeake, were carried away by the ice, Gunther was rescued by a tug.

By the fall of a wall during a fire at Rochester, N. Y., three firemen were buried. Sylvester W. Burns was killed, John Hess was fatally injured and soon died; Sackett escaped with a broken leg. The loss on the McKay building was $200,000.

People in Print.

A statue of Brigham Young, ten feet tall is to be cast at Chicopee, Mass.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a revised edition of the Koran adapted to his own views.

The wife of Gen. Bedford Forrest, of Confederate cavalry fame, died at Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. Gunsanlus of Chicago, who has been prominently mentioned as the president of the new Armor institute, is threatened with paralysis of the vocal cords.

C. P. Villers, father of the house of commons, is ninety years old, and is still considered one of the best whist players in London.

Gladstone has now reached a greater age than any other prime minister who ever remained in office. Lord Palmerston died on the eve of his eighty-second birthday.

The new president of the Swiss Republic is a Calvinistic clergyman, and best allround athlete in the country. He has held the presidential office during six previous terms.

Dr. J. F. Dickson, editor and publisher of the Western Medical Journal, died at Fort Scott, Kan.

George W. Howard, the actor who impersonated the old miller in "Adonis," is nearly blind, and about to become an inmate of the Forest home. He never again will appear upon the stage.

The latest letters received in London from Samoa state that Louis Stevenson, the novelist, is in good health. His friends in London discredit the adverse reports in regard to his condition.

Prince Bismarck says that all he now cares for is to remain at home with his family. He dislikes travel, and has a dread of the unfamiliar beds and lack of home comforts to be found in hotel life.

Sinful Doings.

A county treasurer in Indiana disappears, $60,000 short.

Frank E. Pugh has been arrested at Lansing, Mich., on a charge of embezzlement.

At Bloomington, Ind., Luke Dickard shot and killed his wife. A scandal was the cause of the tragedy.

A saloon at North Milford, Ind., was blown up with dynamite by three masked men.

In a quarrel over an alley at Kansas City, Winchester Reese, a merchant, shot and killed J. O. Wade, a milkman.

Dr. T. H. East, of Oklahoma City, has been arrested charged with the murder of Tom Whittman, found dead in the street. Whittman was chief witness against a friend of Dr. East.

Mary Colvin, an 18-year-old horse thief, celebrated her release from jail at Fort Scott, Kas., by stealing two horses and fleeing the country.

Esher Hobrand, an Austrian girl, 23 years of age, committed suicide at Braddock, Pa., by drowning. Unrequitted love is supposed to have been the cause.

Frank Holland, who murdered three travelers on San Bernard River, in Texas, has been sentenced at Velasco, Tex., to be hanged on February 22.

Policeman Edwards, of Sioux City, shot and probably fatally injured J. J. Johnson, who tried to escape after being placed under arrest.

Two heavily armed men captured a passenger train on the Sedalia road in Missouri, and terrorized the passengers. They are supposed to be two of the men who recently broke jail at Springfield, Mo.

Suit has been commenced at St. Louis against bondsmen of ex-City Treasury Foerstel, to compel them to make good the $63,000 embezzled by Foerestel's son, who committed suicide when his crime was discovered.

Mrs. Mary Barnes is under arrest at Roxbury, Mass., charged with being a female Fagin. She has trained four little girls, aged from 7 to 9, as shop-lifters, and they had stolen hundreds of dollar's worth of goods from stores.

The Foreign Budget.

One man was killed and eight injured in a railway wreck near Buda Pest.

The eldest son of President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is dead.

It is said the Earl of Aberdeen will become governor-general of Canada.

The Pope lost $30,000 by the failure of Guerrini Banking Company of Rome.

Another case of cholera has occurred at Hamburg.

Baron Hirsch has expended $90,000 among the poor of his race since Christmas.

The magistrate investigating the Panama scandal finds Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps and six others culpable.

The Czar of Russia will add the title Emperor of Asia to his name.

The Bishop of Chester has refused to allow the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who were divorcees, to partake of the sacrament of communion.

German factory employes in Warsaw have been granted one year in which to learn the Russian language. Expulsion from Russia is the alternative.

The czarowitch left St. Petersburg for Berlin to be present at the wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

The latest information is that France will send nine naval ships to the Columbian naval review, Russia seven, Germany six, Italy five, and the remaining powers from one to three.

A terrible battle between 600 peasants and a body of gendarmes occurred at Termini, a seaport town in Sicily. Eight of the peasants were killed and twenty were severely wounded.

Isidore Wertheimer, who figured in the celebrated Dunlo divorce case as correspondent, died in London. The suit was that of Viscount Dunlo against Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer.

Sixty persons have been frozen to death in Russian Poland. One day the spirit thermometer fell to 61 degrees below zero. An ice field 40 miles wide and 200 miles long extends from the mouth of the Danube to the northwestesn coast of the Crimee.

Germany is not represented in the international club, formed by the commissioners from foreign governments to the World's Fair now in Chicago. The German representatives in the city refuse to believe that the international club is anything more than a Franco-Russian scheme and will have nothing to do with it.

The congregation of the propaganda sent to the American archbishops the announcement of Archbishop Satolli's nomination to be permanent papal delegate to the church in the United States and directed the archbishops to communicate this announcement to the parishes.

Cardinal Joseph Alfred Foulon, archbishop of Lyons, is dead. Joseph Alfred Foulon was born in Paris April 29, 1823. He became a priest, was for some time superintendent of a seminary in Paris, appointed bishop of Nancy and of Toulon in January, 1867. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Lyons. He was created cardinal May 24, 1889.

Sporting Scraps.

Ted Pritchard will fight Alex Greggains the first week in April, at New Orleans.

Ted Pritchard's challenge to fight any man in England has been accepted by Jem Smith, to fight for £500 a side.

The Louisville club his negotiating through Tom Brown with Third Baseman Reitz, of California.

Anson, Hudson, Jantzen, Tommy Burns and Jimmy Ryan almost daily play baseball on ice in Chicago.

Willie McGill has signed a three-year contract with the Chicago club. He is regarded as one of the coming pitchers of the country.

Charley Dougherty, an old Northwestern League player, has been secured as boxing instructor of the Green Bay, Wis., Athletic Club.

President Robinson, of Cleveland, has received over fifty applications from "young blood" players for positions in the Cleveland team.

Pitcher John Clarkson, of National League fame, has been engaged to coach the Yale baseball team. Clarkson has usually coached the Harvard team.

Joe Werrick, the old Louisville third baseman, who is swinging a policeman's club in Butte, is posing as a hero after capturing two desperate burglars recently.

Billy McClellan, the veteran, has been signed to cover second base for the Chattanoogas. Joe Walsh will also return to play under the managerial wing of Manager Gus Schmeiz.

It is said that Lange's contract with Chicago calls for $300 per month. This is big pay for an outfielder new to the league to get nowadays, especially from Chicago, and the statement may well be doubted.

Pitcher Mark E. Baldwin is in the real estate and insurance business at Homestead, Pa., and is doing well. There can scarcely be any doubt that he will be out of baseball in 1893 as far as the Pittsburg Baseball Club is concerned.

Jack Chapman, the only manager who helped Louisville to a pennant, could have had the management for '93 but declined. He has been offered a half interest in and the management of the Buffalo club, and will probably accept.

President James A. Hart, of the Chicago Baseball Club says that there are thousands of people in Chicago who work six days a week in crowded and ill-ventilated workshops and factories to whom an afternoon in the open air witnessing a well conducted baseball game would be a pleasure.

Political Echoes.

Judge John Martin is elected United States senator by the Populists of Kansas.

Senators Mills of Texas and Stewart of Nevada are re-elected.

General News.

Natural gas has been struck at Wichita, Kas.

People on Nantucket are short of food owing to the ice blockade.

The Illinois Central has discharged a large number of employes for using liquor.

The New York legislature will be asked to appropriate $300,000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

A national convention of whisky dealers opposed to the trust has been called to meet in Louisville, Ky., February 2.

The receiver's report on the Lima, O., National Bank shows that the creditors will realize about 70 cents on the dollar.

The doors of three banks, operated in Oregon by the United States Banking Company, are closed, the total liabilities being $50,000.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company sues for $20,000 damages for slander from John Elliott, of Stouffville, Ont., bank manager and agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Prof. Carl W. Belzen, professor of oriental languages and comparative philology in the University of Michigan, has accepted a call to the chair of Latin in the University of Colorado.

The well-known publishing firm of George Munroe, of New York, has dissolved. The business will be continued by George Munro's Sons, a new corporation.

The late Prof. Horsford devised a profit-sharing system for the employes of the manufacturing company of which he was president that included dowers to such of the women as might leave to marry.

T. H. Uncles' suit against the lead trust, at New York was thrown out of court, the judge holding that plaintiff had voluntarily become a party to an illegal contract and therefore could not recover.

An epidemic, called by the victims "pink-eye," is prevalent at Sellersburg, Ind. The eyes of the victims are swelled while indoors, but become all right on going out in the open air.

A mob of 2,000 people surrounded the residence of the Rev. H. McMart, dean of the Episcopal Church at Denver, and stoned the building. The minister had opened a crusade on Sunday amusements.

Efforts are being made by citizens of this country, and through them by the State Department, to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Irish suspects who are confined in British prisons, charged with complicity in dynamite outrages.

The Merchants' National Bank, of New York, desires to make public the fact that a certified check for $80,000, purporting to be drawn by the Royal Insurance Company, on the Merchants' National Bank, is believed to be a forgery. All persons are warned against accepting the check.

A big new combination of manufacturers of house heating boilers, has just been organized in Chicago under the name of the American Boiler Company, with a capital of $1,500,000. The company has purchased the business of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the Richardson & Boynton Company, of New York and Chicago, and the National Hot Water Heater Company, of Chicago.

Indiana's Apportionment.

Indianapolis, Special—The supreme court to-day denied the petition for a rehearing in the apportionment case. The legislature will now have to make a new apportionment.

DEATH OF J. G. BLAINE.

THE DREAD SUMMONS COMES TO THE EX-SECRETARY.

The Greatest Statesman of Modern Times Answers the Call of the Angel of Death--His Death Mourned by His Countrymen.

Washington, Jan. 28.—One more name, that of James G. Blaine, has been added to the list of the nation's dead. Once more the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man who, as the "Plumed Knight," was such an object of devotion. For years he stood in the very first rank of the great men of the land and few men have ever wielded such a potent influence as James G. Blaine. He was the one whom his party delighted to honor and whose word was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a statesman in a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top, and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic. Few men have had so many ardent admirers and devoted friends. He made many bitter enemies as well. This was but a natural result of the position he filled in life. But now all animosity is buried, and friends and political foes alike unite in expressions of regret at the passing away of the "man from Maine."

Those who were long in the state department and knew Mr. Blaine when he was at his best, recognized with sorrow during his last service that there was a remarkable change in his physical condition. Mr. Blaine was conscious of his poor state of health. A prominent Republican who called on him about a year ago, in speaking of this said: "I went to Mr. Blaine the latter part of last January and asked him if he was going to be a candidate for the presidency. He answered: 'No, sir; I cannot entertain the thought for one moment. It would kill me sure, and I know it, and I do not believe I have a friend on earth who would ask me to be a candidate if he knew the state of my health.' Mr. Blaine added: 'I am going to write a letter on the subject.' After Mr. Blaine had written his letter announcing that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination he was waited upon by his friend and urged to reconsider his action. It was represented to Mr. Blaine, who was then ill, that the campaign would be made so easy for him as to involve no physical or mental exhaustion, and that the result would be his triumphant election. With an air of despondency the sick man replied that he was satisfied that he could not live through a heated political campaign, or that if he should, the harrassments of a presidential office would



JAMES G. BLAINE.

surely terminate his life within six months after he took his seat. He intended, and this statement is significant in some of the subsequent events, to resign his office of secretary of state in the early summer, retire to his Maine home and spend his remaining days in quiet literary work. Mr. Blaine's death at last

Came Painlessly and Quietly,

but not without premonition. The attending physicians have said repeatedly in these later days, since hope of recovery was abandoned, that when the end came it would probably occur with at least two or three hours' warning. The patient lay so quietly that even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of consciousness, no look of recognition had passed. At 10:45 he lay so still that the window shades were raised to give more light to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they proclaimed him dead. The news was instantly flashed all over the world. Young Mr. Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to inform him of the event when the president himself arrived, accompanied by his private secretary and the secretary of state, Mr. Foster. All the rest of the cabinet quickly followed, and the excitement throughout the city became general as the news spread. Both houses of congress adjourned, and the former associates of the ex-senator and ex-speaker of both political parties united in eloquent tributes to his memory.

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pew-holder, on Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington City, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger. The physicians have officially made public the cause of death as Bright's disease, aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs, and followed by heart failure.

HIS CAREER.

Life and Works of the Statesman Who Is Now No More.

James Gillespie Blaine was born Jan. 31, 1830, at Indian Hill farm, Union township, Washington county, Penn. The house in which he saw the light was the first stone house built west of the Monongahela river. The boy's father was well-to-do, and he had every advantage. He had special instructors and the advantage of a preliminary training school at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived with his relatives, the family of Thomas Ewing, the then secretary of the treasury. He was brought into contact with politics when a mere lad of eleven. He was graduated from the Washington University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847, before he was quite eighteen, the first of thirty-three classmates. Mr. Blaine excelled as a student. There appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, in accordance with ordinary rules, Mr. Blaine should have had much harder times to have brought out his power.

Like Webster and other great Americans, Blaine began his career by teaching. His school was at Georgetown, Ky., where, in 1853, he became acquainted with and married Miss Stanwood. The Stanwoods were men of prominence in New England, and Mr. Blaine exchanged a pedagogue's pursuits for those of a journalist.

As the editor of the Kennebec Journal he was associated with Mr. Stevens. They had the state printing. This proved insufficient for Mr. Blaine's support. In vain he struck for a $1,200 salary. This prompted him to assume the editorship of the Portland Daily Advertiser. He soon returned to Augusta and made it his home for twenty-five years. Journalism soon led him into politics. In 1857 he was elected to the state legislature of Maine. He occupied a seat in the lower branch till 1862. Two years of that time he presided over the house of delegates. He availed himself of that opportunity to perfect the knowledge of parliamentary law that enabled him later to direct with marked ability the proceedings of the house of representatives. Coming to congress in 1862, he soon attracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the Congressional Record. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and accurately prophesy what he would accomplish. When in 1869 Schuyler Colfax was promoted to the vice presidency Blaine succeeded to the speakership. This place he filled till in 1875 the Democrats gained a majority of members. His ability as speaker was conceded by all, although his enemies regarded him as often arbitrary and high-handed in the administration of his power.

Mr. Blaine in Congress.

His career in the national congress was an eventful one. His antagonism to the Stevens reconstruction bill in 1867 created a stir in the nation, and after a seeming defeat his amendment modifying this proposed military law in the South was carried through both house and senate.

In 1869 Mr. Blaine was elected speaker of the house, acting in that capacity for six successive years. This career in the house has always been regarded as exceptionally brilliant. The political revolution of 1874 placed the Democracy in power in the house and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the Republican minority. Preceding the presidential contest of 1876 the session of the house was a stormy one, and in the general amnesty bill, removing the disabilities of participants in the rebellion, Mr. Blaine stood up for an exception in the case of Jefferson Davis. One of his most notable speeches was made at this time under the spur of opposition of Mr. Hill of Georgia.

In 1876 he was called upon to defend his political character against charges of bribery from the Union Pacific and other railroad companies. The Mulligan letters were produced and the stormy scenes of May and June of that year followed. June 5 Mr. Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, denied the right of congress to compel the production of his private papers. He expressed his willingness to stand any examination, and having possessed himself of these letters he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. He stood up in the house holding the letters in his hand.

"Thank God," said he, "I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And, with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage, which, I think, any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of my countrymen while I read those letters from this desk."

At this time Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had een made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading these letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The chairman returned an evasive answer, when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging, as within his own knowledge that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." Of this scene Gen. Garfield said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in congress.

June 11 was the time of the Republican national convention. The previous Sunday he had been prostrated by the heat and fears were entertained for his life. In the convention, however, his friends stood firm. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of the total of 754. The remainder were divided among Senator Morton, Secretary Bristow, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes and others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only 28 of a nomination. A combination upon Hayes, however, defeated him.

Goes to the Senate.

Mr. Blaine entered the senate some months later. Again in 1880 his friends of four years before stood by him in the national convention. The first vote stood: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10, and Garfield, 1. On the final ballot, however, the Blaine forces united on Garfield, who was nominated. After his election Mr. Blaine was made secretary of state. He was in the cabinet ten months. After Garfield's death Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet.

On his retirement he was for the first time in twenty-three years out of public station. He took up his well known historical work, "Twenty Years of Congress," and issued the first volume in January, 1884. In that year he was again before the Republican convention for the nomination to the presidency. On the fourth ballot he received 541 of the 813 votes and was nominated. President Arthur was his chief competitor. The campaign was a peculiarly bitter one. The result hinged upon New York, which went Democratic and elected Grover Cleveland. Mr. Blaine returned at once to his history and completed the second volume in 1886.

Later he traveled extensively in Europe, his health being much broken. At the time of the Republican convention in 1888 he refused to accept the nomination, cabling from Scotland to the Chicago gathering to that effect. Several months earlier he had written a letter refusing to be considered a candidate.

He worked for the success of Mr. Harrison in the succeeding campaign, and at the beginning of the present national administration he entered the president's cabinet as secretary of state. His distinguished career in that position is well remembered. The Pan-American congress, the reciprocity treaties and other striking incidents rendered his work remakable. Owing to personal differences he resigned his position in the cabinet a few days before the meeting of the national convention of his party. Though a short time before he had declined in set terms to be a candidate before the convention, he permitted his friends to use his name. On the first ballot, however, President Harrison was renominated. Though in bad health Mr. Blaine wrote a letter and made a speech for his party during the campaign lately closed.

There was nothing negative about Mr. Blaine. You could not remain neutral with him. You were either very much for him or very much against him. Even his enemies who fought him the hardest admired his brilliant abilities. Mr. Blaine was himself a fighter who thrived on opposition.

As a conversationalist Mr. Blaine had few equals. He had a keen appreciation of fun, and could tell a story with a wonderful simplicity. There was no dragging prelude, no verbose details preceding a stupid finale. The story was presented always dramatically and fired almost as if from a gun when the point was reached. Mr. Blaine's ability to entertain a private circle as well as a public audience showed that he had great powers as an actor.

An Excellent Host.

The dinner table in the Blaine house was the place where the gayest of good natured chaff ruled. From 6 to 8 the dinner sped under cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day. Mr. Blaine was very happy in his family. None of his children appeared to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gathering, Mr. Blaine was always at home. He belonged to no club, and kept more to himself than a man of his social interests might be expected to do. He did not even play the game of poker, which is so general an accomplishment with public men. He had nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life was as irreproachable as the most rigid moralist could ask. He was a very temperate man at the table. He occasionally drank a glass of wine, but he never joined the whisky drinking ranks in either the house or the senate.

Mr Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that he wanted. He was not an avaricious man. He was not niggardly in his expenditures, neither was he lavish. He seemed to have joined to the liberal and hospitable free-handedness of the West the conservative carefulness of the East. His style of living at Washington was comfortable, never extravagant. His carriages and his horses would never attract notice anywhere, while at the same time they were plenty good enough for any gentleman to use. In his manners Mr. Blaine was essentially a democrat. He never in any of the various periods of his career showed any pride of place.

Mr. Blaine apparently did not give the subject of religion any special thought. He was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church. His entire family are of the same belief. His mother, however, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Blaine himself was a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. It was his connection with the Ewing family which brought up from time to time the charge that he was himself a Catholic. It was not possible to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He did not believe that any one had a right to intraduce a religious test in political canvasses. He was heard to say: "I have always been a member of the Presbyterian church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be made to appear even in the slightest degree as reflecting upon the religion of my mother."

His Ancestore.

Mr. Blaine came of a distinguished family. He had behind him an ancestry of cultivated and wealthy men. His great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine of Carlisle, Pa., was commissary general of the Continental army from 1778 to the end of the war in 1783. With Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, Col. Blaine endured the hardships of that terrible winter of 1777-78. To his efficiency as commissary general is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that most trying war crisis. The grandfather of Mr. Blaine, James Gillespie Blaine, for whom he was named, was educated as a lawyer. He visited Europe and remained there for a number of years. His life abroad diverted his attention from pursuing the practice of his profession. Possessing independent means he was enabled to follow a life of leisure. He returned from Europe in 1793, having achieved a certain distinction in connection with the then struggling diplomacy of the colonies. Mr. Blaine's father was born in Carlisle, the place where the diplomate Blaine resided after his return from Europe. Ephraim L. Blaine, the father of James G., was a very skillful business man. First, justice of the peace, no mean place then, and later prothonotary (clerk of the district court) of Washington county. Squire Blaine was always highly esteemed by his neighbors. The Blaines were all staunch Presbyterians. Several were Calvinistic divines. Ephraim, however, fell in love with a lovely Miss Gillespie, of Celtic parentage. She acknowledged the Roman Catholic obedience. This did not deter her from accepting the hand and name of a Blaine. Fine, sterling woman she was, as mothers of great men are wont to be. Several years since she and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Walker, wife of a navy officer, died at Elizabeth, Pa. Of three sons James was her favorite.

The father of James used the means left him by the elder James Gillespie Blaine in the purchase of great tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania. These lands are at present the site of numerous coal and iron mines and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold on to these properties until anything of their modern value was discovered, yet he retained enough to leave a handsome property to his son. Mr. Blaine was the owner of one of the most valuable properties in Monongahela county, Pa. This has been developed from a tract of wild land into a great property, which has for years brought in a very handsome income. Mr. Blaine inherited the business qualities of his father. He made most of his money in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He went to Maine on account of his marriage with a Maine lady. At the time of his entrance in congress, in 1862, his private fortune was estimated to be in the neighborhood of $250,000. His estate is probably worth a million dollars.

His personal appearance was altogether striking. A rugged mien, a face furrowed with strongly marked lines surrounding the mouth and other features bespoke will power indomitable and firmness unswerving. Sparse, closely cut hair and full frosty beard betrayed life's autumn. A youthful elasticity of movement, however, seemed to belie the years written to his account in a tell-tale congressional record. His height was nearly six feet, his frame almost colossal. His attire was altogether appropriate to a carriage too manly to admit of any slouchiness, even in apparel. Neither mind nor body was lacking in muscle and sinew. Face and form alike conveyed an impression of vigor and resolution.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

President Harrison Informs the Country of Mr. Blaine's Death.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 27, 1893.—It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards, for fourteen years, he was a member of the national house of representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief he resigned from the cabinet, and devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years of Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became secretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature, his genius has added new luster to American citizenship. As a suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services, and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast, and that for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

A GHOSTLY COMEDY.

A Hotel Guest Who Was Thirsty Makes a Sensation.

From the Cleveland Leader: The failure of an electric bell to work properly was the innocent and remote cause of a somewhat disquieting occurrence at the unusually staid and quiet American house recently. At 4:45 o'clock a. m. a guest, who shortly afterward had cause to heap bitter reproaches upon himself, became afflicted with an acute case of insomnia and concluded that he wanted some ice water. He first tried the bell in his room, but receiving no response stepped out upon the landing over the office in his long robe de nuit. He called down over the railing to the clerk on duty, made known his desire, and after seeing a bell boy sent on his errand, waited in the hall to receive the water. At this moment one of the chambermaids, who was up betimes to do some necessary cleaning in one of the upper rooms, emerged upon the floor, broom and duster in hand. Her approach was so nearly noiseless that the guest failed to hear her, and she did not notice him until she had arrived to within a few feet of where he stood, everything being in total darkness, except for a faint light sent up from the office.

The result is one for the imagination only. A succession of blood-curdling screams emanating from the frightened chambermaids throat accompanied her precipitate flight in the direction from which she had come and rang through all the building. A second later twenty bolts shot back in their sockets as with a single motion, and simultaneously twenty white-robed forms bounded out in the corridors, the owners thereof inquiring with visible agitation for the fell murderer. An explanation of the strange affair was presently forthcoming. One of the servant girls appeared and stated that her frightened companion had bolted into her room and into her bed, where she had fainted away, not reviving for some minutes. As for the unhappy man who was to blame for the wholesale "early call," he re-entered his room without the ice water, and several large, angry "swears" were afterward heard to escape through the transom. His identity was not revealed.

NICKNAMES FOR HEROES.

Some Titles Conferred on Famous Generals During the Rebellion.

Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who was a distinguished engineer, was styled "Old Mathematics."

Gen. John A. Logan had several titles. One was "Black Jack," because of his tawny complexion and long black hair. He was also called "Old War Eagle" and the "Black Eagle of Illinois."

Gen. Philip Sheridan, whose stature was far from commensurate with his ability and brain, was greatly beloved by his men, and was called by them "Little Phil."

Gen. Albert Sykes was "Syksey" among his men.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck was nicknamed "Old Brains"

Gen. William S. Rosecrans was speedily dubbed "Rosy."

Gen. Philip Kearney left an arm in Mexico, and was known among his men as "One-Armed Phil."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, because of his peculiar drooping eyelids, was called "Old Cock-eye."

Gen. Judson C. Kilpatrick was known as "Kil," an abbreviation of his last name.

Dashing Gen. George Custer, because of his long yellow curls, was known as "Ringlets."

Gen. George H. Thomas was familiarly known among his men as "Pap Thomas." After the battle of Chickamauga he was given, as a mark of distinguished honor, the title of "Rock of Chickamauga."

Saw Them in a Glass.

The mystery that has long puzzled congressmen, how Speaker Reed, in his famous counting of quorums in the house, knew what Democratic members were in the cloak room, has just been explained. In response to the question asked by Mr. Hoar, Mr Reed said, "Come here and I will show you." He led Mr. Hoar to the speaker's seat and showed him that through the open door of the Democratic cloak room a very large mirror could be seen, which brought into view nearly every square foot of space in the room. Said Mr. Reed: "It was useless for a member to try to avoid being counted by going in there. I could see him as plainly as though he had remained in his seat."

MINNESOTA LAWMAKERS

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE DAY BY DAY.

Routine Report of the Proceedings of Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature During the Past Week.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Senator Donnelly objected to a resolution of Senator Hompe providing for a clerk for the committee on grain or ware houses, and on his declaration that he would act as clerk himself, the resolution was lost.

The following bills was introduced and referred:

By Senator Stockton--S. F. No. 132, a bill to appropriate $110,000 for the erection of buildings at the Institute for Detectives at Faribault; to the committee on finance.

By Senator Sevatson--S. F. No. 133, a bill to provide that debts not a lien upon the property of decendents before death shall not become so after death; to the committee an judiciary.

By Senator Dougherty---S. F. No. 134, a bill to legalize corporate publications in certain cases; to the committee on corporations.

By Senator Craven---S. F. No. 135, a bill to repeal chapter 43 of the laws of 1887, relating to roads and bridges; to the committee on roads and bridges.

By Senator Stevens---S. F. No. 136, a bill to amend the probate code; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Day---S. F. No. 137, an amendment to the game and fish laws, to the committee on game and fish laws.

By Senator Barr---S. F. No. 138, a bill appropriating $2,000 additional for the state normal schools, except that at Moorhead, which is given $1,000; to the committee on normal schools.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the coal combine was passed.

HOUSE.

The committee on appropriations reported favorably on H. F. No. 73, to supply the deficiency in the governor's contingent fund. Adopted.

The railroad committee presented majority and minority reports on the anti-scalper bill. Both were referred to the committee on judiciary.

From the committee on incorporations House Files No. 8 and 9 were recommended to be turned over to the committee on municipal corporations. Adopted.

From the same—H. F. No. 86 was recommended to pass. Adopted.

The election contest of Bidderman vs. Hinrichs was reached in special order at 11 o'clock, and the time was reset, on request of attorneys, for Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Blacken—H. F. No. 189, to compel railroads to make tickets over their lines good until used; to committee on railroads.

By the Same—H. F. No. 190 to legalize mortgage foreclosure certificates; abrogating the 20 day clause; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Fletcher---H. F. No. 191, authorizing banks to deposit with trust companies; to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Boggs---H. F. No. 181, limiting time in the vacation of streets and alleys in villages, may be called in question, to 10 years; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Anderson---H. F. No 182, to regulate sale of real estate for delinquent taxes; to committee on taxes and tax lands.

By Mr. Wyman, H. F. No. 176, regulating benevolent charitable or missionary societies, with reference to election of officers, in certain cases; to committee on incorporations.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the state treasurer, in answer to the resolution of Senator Crandall, inquiring why some railroad companies pay 1, some 2 and some three per cent gross earnings tax. The treasurer stated that this was in accordance with the gross earnings law; which provided that certain per cents should be paid after certain years.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 143, relating to changes in the articles of incorporation or corporations; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 144, limiting the time for commencing actions on shares of stocks, bonds, etc.; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 145, amending the law relating to full paid stock in corporations; to committe on corporations.

By Senator Burkhardt—Q. F. No. 146, authorizing towns to refund moneys collected on improperly or illegally executed bonds; to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Nelson—S. F. No. 147, amending the statute relating to the service of summons and complaint in court actions in justice courts; to committee on judiciary.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred

By Mr. Boxrud—H. F. No. 198, to regulate peddlers and peddling; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Pray—H. F. No. 199, to authorize Minneapolis to issue bonds to build a bridge over the Mississippi; to committee on roads and bridges.

By Mr. Noyes—H. F. No. 200, to appropriate $600 to build a bridge in the town of Forest Lake Washington county; to committee on appropriations.

By Mr. Fleming—H. F. No. 201, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Temple—H. F. No. 202, to appropriate $500 to build a bridge over the Cannon river, in Rice county; to committee on appropriations.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE.

Several nominations sent in by the governor was confirmed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Nelson—S. F. No. 154, a bill to place express companies under the supervision of the railroad commission; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Lommen—S. F. No. 155, a bill relating to the storage and transportation of grain; to the committee on grain and ware houses.

By Senator Lommen—S. F. No. 156, a bill to insert a long and short haul clause in the transportation laws; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Wood—S. F. No. 157, a bill to regulate the maximum charges for the transportation of freight and passengers; to the committee on railroads. The bill was ordered printed.

The senate adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The following new bills were read and referred:

By Mr. Sullivan—H. F. No. 213, regulating primary elections, and conventions. The bill contains no particularly new provisions; to committee on elections.

By Mr. Winston, H. F. No. 214, relating to the charters of cities.

Referred to committee on municipal legislation.

By the Same—H. F. No. 215, relating to the enforcement of mechanics' or laborers' liens; to committee on labor and labor legislation.

By Mr. Rodger—H. F. No. 216, to regulate the employment of women and children in factories or other work. It prohibits work more than 60 hours in any week, and no children who cannot read or write shall be employed except during school vacation; to committee on labor.

By Mr. Leonard—H. F. No. 217, relating to sale of homesteads and regulating forclosures thereon; to committee on judiciary.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Keller—S. F. No. 161, a bill to provide penalties for the adulteration of coffee to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Smith, J. D—S. F. No. 166, to amend the law relating to the weighing of grain; to the committee on grain and warehouses.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—S. F. No. 166 to amend the law relating to the weighing of grain; and warehouses.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—S. F. No. 167, a bill to provide that docking horses' tails shall be a misdemeanor; to committee on judiciary.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—D. F., No. 104, making it a misdemeanor to mistreat a minor; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Barr—S. F. No. 169, a bill to authorize town and cities to refund their indebtedness; to committee on judiciary.

By Senator Dean—S. F. No. 173, a bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent; to the committee on judiciary.

The senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator McMillan in the chair. The bill appropriating $100,000 to reimburse the subscribers to the World's Fair fund was under discussion. Senators Donnelly, Kelly, Stevens and Leavitt took part in the discussion which was finally brought to a close by the adoption of a motion to rise and report progress.

At the afternoon session the senate went into committee of the whole and the discussion of the World's Fair appropriation bill was resumed.

The senate adjourned until Monday at 3 p. m., on motion of Senator Tawney. This was out of respect to Blaine's memory.

HOUSE.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Monahan, of Winona—That each member be allowed $10 for postage stamps. The vote was: Aye, 29; no, 61.

By Mr. Turrell—To recall H. F. No. 222 from the judiciary committee and refer to committee on temperance. Adopted.

By Mr. Boggs---H. F. No. 236, to legalize improvements and special assessments therefore; ordered to be printed and re erred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Young---H. F. 237, to forfeit the lands and franchises of the Hastings & Dakota railroad; to committee on public lands.

By Mr. Fletcher—H. F. No. 241, relating to divorces, and granting relief in certain cases. The court can grant divorces in either case when both parties ask it, at his discretion; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Turrell—H. F. No. 243, to provide for text books for district schools. Districts are to make contracts for five years; to committee on education.

The senate memorial to congress of the coal trust was read, and after discussion was rejected.

The death of J. G. Blaine was announced and on motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy.

H. F. No. 61, providing for pro-rating of liquor licenses, was lost by a vote of: ayes, 34; noes, 35.

The house went into committee of the whole. The committee took action as follows:

H. F. No. 37—Relating to trials in civil actions; recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 49—To municipal charter act to regulate making assessments; progress reported.

H. F. No. 133—The grain and warehouse substitute; progress reported.

H. F. No. 86—Progress reported.

H. F. No. 44—Increasing to $200 the amount of personal property exempted; to be indefinitely postponed.

H. F. No. 22—To amend chapter 123, General Laws of 1891; progress reported.

The report was adopted, except H. F. No. 49, which was recommitted to the committee on judiciary, to remain in its place on general order.

The house, on motion of Mr. Dunn, adjourned to Monday 4 p. m., out of respect to the memory of James G. Blaine.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Not in session.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The two houses met in joint session today and held memorial services in honor of James G. Blaine. Eloquent and touching orations were delivered by Senators Donnelly, Stevens, Smith and Tawney and Representative Winston.

How It Struck a Southerner.

A southerner visiting the city was asked by a resident:

"What in all that you have seen has impressed you most?"

"The tired and worn-out appearance of the people I have met," was the astonishing answer. "They all seem to be on the run. They seem to have a hunted look. They go about as if they had but one day to live and are too tired to make it interesting."—New York Tribune.

ELECTRICAL ETCHINGS.

Briefly Told.

Although John Ruskin is said to be insane, he is still able to enjoy a game of chess.

Julian Hawthorne is in Jamaica and is thinking of making his permanent home on the island.

Dr. Wielobycki, president of the Society for the Study of Inebriety in London, is 100 years old.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field has written a history of the Atlantic cable as a memorial to his brother, Cyrus W. Field.

Mme. Modjeska's recipe for retaining a youthful appearance: Take a warm bath every night before going to bed, get plenty of sleep and don't eat too much.

Ten of the twenty-seven governors Missouri has had came from Kentucky, and an almost equally large percentage of Illinois' executives were of blue grass ancestry.

Duke Victor of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst and president of the Prussian upper house, is dead. He was born in Langenborg Feb. 10, 1818.

The kan of Khiva, now visiting some of his fellow rulers in Europe, travels with his mollah (or priest) and his own cook. He feels tolerably safe no matter what turns up.

Patti receives $2,000 a night for her operatic performances at La Scala, in Milan. In England the diva's rates are higher, for she is paid $4,000 for every concert in London and $2,500 for concerts in the provinces.

Rev. Howard McQueery, whose suspension from the Episcopal church in Cleveland, Ohio, created a sensation and who now lives in Michigan, goes to the Universalist church at Dubuque, Iowa, next Sunday a candidate for the vacant pulpit.

Mrs. Langtry's yacht has arrived at Marseilles from Cowes after a tempestuous voyage. Water poured into the cabin and ruined most of the gorgeous furniture and carpets. Mrs. Langtry, has postponed her voyage until the damage can be repaired.

The will of the late Gen. Butler, has been filed in the Middlesex probate court at East Cambridge, Mass. It bears the date of 1854, with a codical added in 1862. All his estates, real and personal are left to relatives, including a wife and mother since deceased.

The Mexican consulate at St. Louis, which John F. Cahill has occupied for several years without salary and with very small fees, is about to be closed. Mr. Cahill, however, refuses to send the archives of the office to the consul general in New York, as requested, unless the Mexican government honors his claims for services rendered heretofore.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73½c. No. 3 spring, 62to64c. No. 2 red, 73½c.
CORN—No. 2 43c.
OATS—No. 2 30½to31c.; No. 3 white, 32to33c.
RYE—No. 2, 54c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 64c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard 70½c. No. 1 Northern; 68½c.; No. 2 Northern 66c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, 39½c.
OATS—No. 3 white, 31½c.
RYE—No. 2, 41to42c.
BARLEY—No. 3, 37c.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 69to70; No. 1 Northern, 68to69c.; No. 2 Northern 64 to65c.
CORN—No. 3, 39to40c.; No. 3 yellow, 40to41c.
OATS—No. 2 30to31c; No 2 white, 32to32½c.; No 3, 31to32c.
BARLEY AND RYE—No. 2 barley, 50 to 55c. No. 2 rye, 50to51c. malt, 65to70c.
GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $15.75; to16.25. No 2, $16.25to16.75; No. 3 $16.75to$17.25; low grade, $12.50to13.25; corn meal, bolted, $20 to 23, do unbolted, $17.75 to $16.00; bran, bulk, $10.00 to $10.50.

LIVE STOCK.

ST. PAUL—Prime steers, $3.50 to 4.00; good steers, $2.95 to 3.50; prime cows, $2.75 to 3.50; good cows, $2.25 to 2.60; common to fair cows, $1.50to2.25c; light veal calves $3.00 to 4.25; heavy calves, $2.00 to 3.00; stockers, $1.75 to 2.50; feeders, $2.25 to 3.25 bulls, $1.50 to 2.50; hogs, $5.50 to 5.55.

CHICAGO—Steers, $5.65to6; cows, $3.25to $3.75; stockers and feeders, $2to3.25. Hogs all grades, $4.50to6.45; bulk, $6.15to6.30; muttons, $3to4.40; lambs $4to6.25.

Decided for Stokes.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the case of the United Lines Telegraph company and Edward S. Stokes, appellants, vs. The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, an appeal from the Illinois circuit court for the Southern district of New York, the United States supreme court, in an opinion rendered by Justice Blatchford, has affirmed the decree of the lower court in favor of the rapid company. The dispute concerned the ownership of a line of telegraph between Cleveland and Chicago, one party claiming under a rapid mortgage of $3,000,000 and the other under a mortgage from the Bankers and Merchants company, amounting to $10,000,000. Justices Brewer and Field dissented.

A Blaze at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Feb. 1.—A fire here to-night partly destroyed the old Equitable block, one of the principal business and office blocks. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Among other interests damaged was the office of the Daily News. The damage is great, especially by water, but it is impossible to estimate to-night. It is covered by insurance in almost every instance.

Poisoned by Cream Puffs.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Talmadge, the wife of De Witt Talmadge, and his daughter, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Donovan and Mr. Donovan, were poisoned by eating cream puffs bought from a confectionery, but are all out of danger. Inquiry at the residence to-day elicited the response that Mrs. Talmadge had nearly recovered and would soon be in her usual health.

Judge Edgerton's Condition Serious.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Special, Feb. 1.—Judge A. J. Edgerton, of the United States district court, who lies dangerously ill at his residence in this city from neuralgia of the heart, is this evening reported as a little better, but not sufficiently so as to allay apprehension as to the outcome.

Elevator Destroyed.

Grand Forks, N. D., Special, Feb. 1.—The Farmers' elevator at Ardock, operated by E. R. Jacobi, was burned to the ground to-day with 20,000 bushels of wheat. The building was valued at $6,000, insured for $2,500; grain fully insured.

Curious Monstrosity.

Lake City, Minn., Feb. 1.—A taxidermist of this city has received from Wabasha a puppy with a double body from the shoulders back. It has eight legs, the four hind ones being perfect, but two of the fore legs, though of full size, are croked against the side of the body.

Leaped Seventy Feet.

Christiana, Feb. 1.—In the snowshoe Derby here to-day Lieut. Roll, a Norwegian, leaped seventy feet in a running jump contest.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

What Is Being Accomplished by our National Lawmakers.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) diverted the senate today by arraigning two Republican senators (Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Platt, of Connecticut) for putting forward against the anti-option bill a constitutional argument that would be equally strong in its application to the tariff law. He warned them that they would be called upon to defend the tariff law in the next congress if the Democrats were true to their platform on which the presidential ticket had been elected; and he intimated that their contention that taxes could only be imposed for the purpose of revenue, not for the purposes of destruction, would be fatal to a high protective system. At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech the anti-option bill went over without action, an agreement having previously been reached that the vote on that bill shall be taken on Tuesday of next week.

HOUSE.

There have been many stormy and confused sessions of the house, but they have generally been held when a matter of political or personal interests has been at stake. Rarely has a more boisterous meeting been held over a non-partisan and nonpersonal measure than that which occurred today. Members were at cross purposes over the quarantine bill. Its most earnest supporters believed that it did not go far enough, and while they aquiesced in some of the amendments made by the New York members, they did so under protest and in the belief that if they did otherwise the measure would meet a lingering death through filibustering. After many parliamentary wrangles the bill was finally passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

The death of Justice Lamar, was announced and the senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holmes (Dem., Indiana) moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The motion was defeated—yeas, 107; nays, 137.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Neither the anti-option bill nor the Cherokee outlet bill which have the right of way in the senate had any show of consideration today. The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters---none of them entitled to be regular---as of much public interest. The only exceptions were the introduction of the bill for the admission of Utah as a state and an amendment reported from the committee on naval affairs and referred to the committee on appropriations looking to a further increase of the navy. The rest of the day's session, from 1 o'clock up to the adjournment, passed behind closed doors and was devoted to the question of whether the nomination of Mr. McComas as one of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia should be or not be confirmed.

HOUSE.

Filibustering against the bankruptcy bill was inaugurated today by Mr. Kilgore. In the first place he insisted on the reading of the journal in full. Then he objected to the approval of that document, and an hour was consumed before it was finally agreed to as a portion of the records of the house. He was ably seconded in his endeavor to defeat the bankruptcy bill by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who supplemented his every filibustering motion with another which was calculated to prevent action, and the filibustering continued.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

SENATE.

There were not many senators in the chambers today during the debate on the anti-option bill; but those who were present witnessed the remarkable circumstances of the state's rights Democrat, Mills, of Texas, having his argument against the constitutionality of the bill sustained by the stalwart Republican, Hiscock, of New York.

Mr. Mills declared his belief that the sentiment in favor of local self-government prevailed from New England to the Pacific ocean; and Mr. Hiscock asserted that there had been rarely presented to congress a measure in which less regard had been paid than was paid in the pending measure, either to the proprieties of legislation or constitutional restrictions.

HOUSE.

In the house today the sundry civil bill was granted the right of way, and while a few obstructions were placed on the track, none of them proved disastrous and the bill made fair progress.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

SENATE.

The senate met this morning in the gloom which the intelligence of Mr. Blaine's death, an hour before noon, naturally cast over the body and over the Capitol. The sad event was appropriately noted in the opening prayer of Chaplain Butler. As soon as the reading of yesterday's journal was completed, Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, one of the deceased statesman's closest friends, rose and announced the death.

HOUSE.

Mr. Geissenhainer, (Dem.), of New Jersey, submitted, from a special investigating committe, a bill to repeal the laws relating to federal supervision at elections. Calendar.

Mr. Mutchlar, (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations reported the pension appropriation bill. Calendar.

Mr. Chipman, (Dem.), of Michigan, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution to carry into effect the claims convention between the United States and Chile. Calendar.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) stepped to the front today as an avowed Hawaiian annexationist; and if he had had his way the president would have been instructed by both houses to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii and to submit the convention to congress for ratification by legislation. But his way was blocked by Mr. White (Dem.) of Louisiana, who objected to immediate action and Mr. Chandler's resolution was laid over till tomorrow. Having thus brushed aside temporarily the New Hampshire senator, Mr. White set to work to demolish, if possible, the anti-option bill and Mr. George's substitute for it. He ridiculed the principle on which the proposed legislation is based the immorality of "future" dealings and declared that the passage of such a bill would place senators in the position of "antediluvians" going back into the ark and condemning the universality and antiquity of laws of commerce. Another of his metaphors was that senators voting for the bill would be like the one obstinate juror who regarded the other 11 jurors as pigheaded.

Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours, closing his speech with the assertion that the purpose of the bill was to separate the United States from the great commerce of the world, to strike down the American instrumentalities of defense and to leave all the weapons of offense ready for the destruction of American commerce. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The brief session of the house today was an uninteresting one. The sundry civil appropriation was further considered, but was not disposed of. It will probably be disposed of tomorrow.

Justice Lamar's Funeral.

Macon, Ga., Special—The funeral ceremonies over the late L. Q. C. Lamar commenced this morning at 9:30, when a public meeting was held at the opera house and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar in the state. Dr. Candler, president of Emory college, where the dead justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were present at the services. Thousands of people gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege and at the church it was impossible to get within fifty yards of the door. All the church bells were kept tolling during the ceremonies. The interment took place about 2:30 p. m., and afterwards Chief Justice Fuller and the Washington party left for home.

What Does This Mean?

Great Falls, Mont., Special—J. J. Hill's special train arrived here from the coast to-day. The railroad magnate evidently came to Great Falls to see Marcus Daly on some important business, for the latter came from Helena this afternoon with State Senator Paris Gibson and Congressman Dixon, and all spent several hours in Hill's car. Daly holds the key to the senatorial situation, and it is thought that this conference with Hill may have an important bearing on the same. President Hill left for St. Paul late to-night.

Box Manufacturers Combine.

St. Louis, Special—Box manufacturers from the South and West and from St. Paul, Chicago and various points in Iowa are holding a meeting here to consider matters of interest to the trade. J. H. Moore of Memphis presided at yesterday's session and R. T. Cooper of Memphis acted as secretary. Mr. Cooper said the object of the meeting was to form an association to better prices in the packing box trade. Prices of lumber, he declared, were advancing, while those of boxes were going down. An association was organized and the prices will certainly advance.

Must Suit Both Sides.

Washington, Special—Telegram Representative Haugen of Wisconsin said that the bridge bills introduced for a bridge across the St. Louis river will not be allowed to pass unless they are amended satisfactorily to the people of both cities, and that a provision shall be inserted making it a free bridge for general traffic.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

MARK TWAIN has written something about the experience of a stranger in London with a £1,000,000 bank note. It is probably the wildest bit of imagination that Mark ever wrote.

TOMCOD are ripe in the waters of down East coasts. Of course, all politics will have to be laid aside and the salvation of the country deferred until the crop is gathered.

The healthiest trade is said to be that of a waller, a man who attends to the pans in salt works. If he falls in he dies, but while he lives he is free from cholera, small pox, scarlet fever and probably influenza.

INCLUDING the latest venture, the Evening News, Washington has but three daily newspapers. For a city of 250,000 inhabitants this is quite remarkable. Washington has long been called the "newspaper graveyard.

GEN. BUTLER left no will. He was a lawyer and understood the futility of such a performance. His professional brethren will see in this act a cold and clammy joke played by a man who could see more with one eye than lots of people could with a peck of visual organs.

JAMES STILLIE, the veteran Edinburgh bookseller, who together with T. G. Stevenson, another well-known dealer in antique books in the Scotch capital, is the only person now living who had business dealings with Sir Walter Scott. He is now in his 88th, and at last reports was very ill.

THE Rev. Sam Small has challenged Col. R. G. Ingersoll to a jawbone contest, presumably for the good of religion and the gate receipts. Here ought to be fun enough for a nation, and the ring should not exceed twenty-four feet in extreme dimensions.

THE khedive of Egypt is not as old as some of the mummies of his country, but the bold Briton desires that he shou'd not be of any more account. A good spring style of Pharaoh warranted 6,000 years old is now quoted in the market at $100, f. o. b.

The sea water originally put in the great aquariums at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1854, is still used there, having been used over and over since that time, a record without parallel in the history of similar institutions.

THE Oriental Congress, recently held in London, has astonished scientific circles by the deciphering of records in stone and clay which go back thousands of years to the infancy of the race, and are held to corroborate, independently Holy Writ, at the accounts of the creation and fall of man.

THE newspapers of New York and Chicago are engaged in making faces at each other. One of the leading Chicago papers calls New York an ash barrel town, and the New York papers see lots of things about the Columbian exposition to sneer at.

MRS. YATES, of Springfield, Ohio, has just given birth to her twenty-fourth child. Five sets of twins are numbered among them. Mrs. Yates was married at 14 and her oldest child is 27. Thirteen children still live to gladden her heart and to make merry the life of her husband, who is a teamster—and a whole team in the paternity business.

MAY DAY is moving day and on that date the Paris anarchists will overthrow the republic, unless their present plans miscarry. They have an emissary in this country even now, whose mission it is to solicit funds for the coming revolution. The New York Herald is responsible for the story, but has not yet opened a popular subscription list in behalf of the movement.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is not such a bad fellow after all. He has taken up the cudgel in behalf of the workingmen, advocating arbitration rather than troops in the settlement of strikes. In the discussion of this question he floored so formidable an adversary as Krupp, the great gun maker, who is a firm believer in force. For one whose idol is the army and whose chief reliance is military power the kaiser has taken a rather unexpected position.

SOMEONE calls attention to the gradual abandonment of the use of dogs with guns in England. The chief reason for it is supposed to be the change in agricultural methods. After the mowing machine had supplanted the scythe the pointer found the stubble to short to lie in; and another reason is offered in that "the turnips are drilled in regular lines, and make passages along which the birds may run."

A MASSACHUSETTS court's sentence of a burglar to a half a century's imprisonment is not as hard as it seems, for in all probability the man will never serve half of his sentence. A much harder sentence was pronounced upon a murderer recently by a German court—fourteen years at hard labor, and at the end of that time to be executed. In Germany murderers are rarely pardoned.

THE three fauteuils at present vacant in the French academy will be filled up early in February next, though the exact date of the elections is not yet fixed. Xavier Marmier's seat will be the most severely contested, their being four candidates for it—M.M. Emile Zola, Ferdinand Fabre, Eugene Manuel, and Henri de Bornier. It is generally supposed that M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, will succeed Ernest Renan, of whom he was a most intimate friend, but he has an opponent in the person of M. Challemel—Lacour. Finally, MM. Henry Houssaye and Thureau-Dangin are disputing the succession to Camille Rousset.

THE WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

The Capital.

It is believed Charles A. Danna will be minister to Berlin.

The White House is free from scarlet fever and the quarantine has been removed.

The nomination of Louis McComas to be associate justice of the District of Columbia supreme court is confirmed.

Secretary Noble has refused the request of "Buffalo Bill" Cody for permission to engage fifty Indians for the World's Fair.

The exchange of ratifications of the Chilean claims convention, negotiated by Minister Patrick Egan, was perfected recently at the state department by the representatives of the United States and of Chile.

A comptroller's certificate has been issued approving the extension of the corporate existence of the Union National Bank of Rochester, Minn., to Feb. 12, 1893.

Efforts are still being made by citizens of this country and, through them, by the state department, to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Irish suspects who are confined in British prisons charged with complicity in dynamite outrages.

The secretary of state has received notice from Consul General Wallace, at Melbourne, that the prohibition of the importation of horses from California into New South Wales and Australia is still in force, and that no local official action has been taken on the request of the United States government that the prohibition be removed.

W. E. Culkin arrived to day with the electorial vote of Minnesota and received his mileage, amounting to $315. Mr. Culkin is one of Wright county's best Republicans and is something of a favorite with Senator Davis. He will enjoy the sights of the capitol for a day or two before returning. Mr. Culkins says there is universal satisfaction of Senator Davis' re election.

The indications are that there will be an unprecedented rush into the Cherokee strip as soon as opened to settlement. A very large number of letters are being received daily at the interior department from all parts of the country making inquiries as to when the strip is likely to be opened and as to what steps are necessary to be taken to secure homes therein.

Advices from Madrid are that at a recent meeting of the cabinet of Spain it was officially announced that the infanta Isabella would represent the royal family at the Chicago exposition. Although no program has yet been formulated, it is understood that the infanta will be conveyed to New York in the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadile, and that she may be accompanied by her sister, the infanta Eulalie. It was decided to ask the cortes for authority, for display at the exposition, all the documents that exist in the Spanish archives relating to the discovery of America.

Casualty.

Six persons are killed and nineteen fatally hurt in an Illinois railway accident.

An explosion in Bohemia kills eight men.

Abbott's brewery at Brooklyn, N. Y., burned. Loss, $75,000.

Ida Bennett was washing windows at Evansville, Ind., when she slipped and fell out of the window and was instantly killed.

The schooner Meteor ran into the cruiser Charleston at New York, and was dismantled.

A boiler in the Hathaway saw-mill at Adrian, Mich., exploded, and nine persons were injured.

Mrs. Kate Rosler was burned to death at Pittsburg while trying to save the life of her 6-year-old nephew, George, who also perished.

Henry O'Neil, his wife and two children, of Indianpolis, were found in their house nearly suffocated by escaping gas. They were resuscitated with great difficulty.

George Dana was burned to death at Lima, O., by nitric acid. He was handling a drum of the acid, which he let fall, the contents covering him and causing almost instant death.

Keeper William Gunther and his lighthouse, which stood upon Old Plantation Shoal, near the mouth of the Chesapeake, were carried away by the ice. Gunther was rescued by a tug.

By the fall of a wall during a fire at Rochester, N. Y., three firemen were buried. Sylvester W. Burns was killed, John Hess was fatally injured and soon died; Sackett escaped with a broken leg. The loss on the McKay building was $200,000.

People in Print.

A statue of Brigham Young, ten feet tall is to be cast at Chicopee, Mass.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a revised edition of the Koran adapted to his own views.

The wife of Gen. Bedford Forrest, of Confederate cavalry fame, died at Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. Gunsanlus of Chicago, who has been prominently mentioned as the president of the new Armor institute, is threatened with paralysis of the vocal cords.

C. P. Villers, father of the house of commons, is ninety years old, and is still considered one of the best whist players in London.

Gladstone has now reached a greater age than any other prime minister who ever remained in office. Lord Palmerston died on the eve of his eighty-second birthday.

The new president of the Swiss Republic is a Calvinistic clergyman, and best all-round athlete in the country. He has held the presidential office during six previous terms.

Dr. J. F. Dickson, editor and publisher of the Western Medical Journal, died at Fort Scott, Kan.

George W. Howard, the actor who impersonated the old miller in "Adonis," is nearly blind, and about to become an inmate of the Forest home. He never again will appear upon the stage.

The latest letters received in London from Samoa state that Louis Stevenson, the novelist, is in good health. His friends in London discredit the adverse reports in regard to his condition.

Prince Bismarck says that all he now cares for is to remain at home with his family. He dislikes travel, and has a dread of the unfamiliar beds and lack of home comforts to be found in hotel life.

Sinful Doings.

A county treasurer in Indiana disappears, $60,000 short.

Frank E. Pugh has been arrested at Lansing, Mich., on a charge of embezzlement.

At Bloomington, Ind., Luke Dickard shot and killed his wife. A scandal was the cause of the tragedy.

A saloon at North Milford, Ind., was blown up with dynamite by three masked men.

In a quarrel over an alley at Kansas City, Winchester Reese, a merchant, shot and killed J. O. Wade, a milkman.

Dr. T. H. East, of Oklahoma City, has been arrested charged with the murder of Tom Whittman, found dead in the street. Whittman was chief witness against a friend of Dr. East.

Mary Colvin, an 18-year-old horse thief, celebrated her release from jail at Fort Scott, Kas, by stealing two horses and fleeing the country.

Esher Hobrand, an Austrian girl, 23 years of age, committed suicide at Braddock, Pa., by drowning. Unrequitted love is supposed to have been the cause.

Frank Holland, who murdered three travelers on San Bernard River, in Texas, has been sentenced at Velasco, Tex., to be hanged on February 22.

Policeman Edwards, of Sioux City, shot and probably fatally injured J. J. Johnson, who tried to escape after being placed under arrest.

Two heavily armed men captured a passenger train on the Sedalia road in Missouri, and terrorized the passengers. They are supposed to be two of the men who recently broke jail at Springfield, Mo.

Suit has been commenced at St. Louis against bondsmen of ex-City Treasury Foerstel, to compel them to make good the $63,000 embezzled by Foerestel's son, who committed suicide when his crime was discovered.

Mrs. Mary Barnes is under arrest at Roxbury, Mass., charged with being a female Fagin. She has trained four little girls, aged from 7 to 9, as shop-lifters, and they had stolen hundreds of dollar's worth of goods from stores.

The Foreign Budget.

One man was killed and eight injured in a railway wreck near Buda Pest.

The eldest son of President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is dead.

It is said the Earl of Aberdeen will become governor-general of Canada.

The Pope lost $30,000 by the failure of Guerrini Banking Company of Rome.

Another case of cholera has occurred at Hamburg.

Baron Hirsch has expended $90,000 among the poor of his race since Christmas.

The magistrate investigating the Panama scandal finds Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps and six others culpable.

The Czar of Russia will add the title Emperor of Asia to his name.

The Bishop of Chester has refused to allow the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who were divorcees, to partake of the sacrament of communion.

German factory employes in Warsaw have been granted one year in which to learn the Russian language. Expulsion from Russia is the alternative.

The czarowitch left St. Petersburg for Berlin to be present at the wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

The latest information is that France will send nine naval ships to the Columbian naval review, Russia seven, Germany six, Italy five, and the remaining powers from one to three.

A terrible battle between 600 peasants and a body of gendarmes occurred at Termini, a seaport town in Sicily. Eight of the peasants were killed and twenty were severely wounded.

Isidore Wertheimer, who figured in the celebrated Dunlo divorce case as correspondent, died in London. The suit was that of Viscount Dunlo against Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer.

Sixty persons have been frozen to death in Russian Poland. One day the spirit thermometer fell to 61 degrees below zero. An ice field 40 miles wide and 200 miles long extends from the mouth of the Danube to the northwestern coast of the Crimee.

Germany is not represented in the international club, formed by the commissioners from foreign governments to the World's Fair now in Chicago. The German representatives in the city refuse to believe that the international club is anything more than a Franco-Russian scheme and will have nothing to do with it.

The congregation of the propaganda sent to the American archbishops the announcement of Archbishop Satolli's nomination to be permanent papal delegate to the church in the United States and directed the archbishops to communicate this announcement to the parishes.

Cardinal Joseph Alfred Foulon, archbishop of Lyons, is dead. Joseph Alfred Foulon was born in Paris April 29, 1823. He became a priest, was for some time superintendent of a seminary in Paris, appointed bishop of Nancy and of Toulon in January, 1867. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Lyons. He was created cardinal May 24, 1889.

Sporting Scraps.

Ted Pritchard will fight Alex Greggains the first week in April, at New Orleans.

Ted Pritchard's challenge to fight any man in England has been accepted by Jem Smith, to fight for £500 a side.

The Louisville club his negotiating through Tom Brown with Third Baseman Reitz, of California.

Anson, Hudson, Jantzen, Tommy Burns and Jimmy Ryan almost daily play baseball on ice in Chicago.

Willie McGill has signed a three-year contract with the Chicago club. He is regarded as one of the coming pitchers of the country.

Charley Dougherty, an old Northwestern League player, has been secured as boxing instructor of the Green Bay, Wis., Athletic Club.

President Robinson, of Cleveland, has received over fifty applications from "young blood" players for positions in the Cleveland team.

Pitcher John Clarkson, of National League fame, has been engaged to coach the Yale baseball team. Clarkson has usually coached the Harvard team.

Joe Werrick, the old Louisville third baseman, who is swinging a policeman's club in Butte, is posing as a hero after capturing two desperate burglars recently.

Billy McClellan, the veteran, has been signed to cover second base for the Chattanoogas. Joe Walsh will also return to play under the managerial wing of Manager Gus Schmeiz.

It is said that Lange's contract with Chicago calls for $300 per month. This is big pay for an outfielder new to the league to get nowadays, especially from Chicago, and the statement may well be doubted.

Pitcher Mark E. Baldwin is in the real estate and insurance business at Homestead, Pa., and is doing well. There can scarcely be any doubt that he will be out of baseball in 1893 as far as the Pittsburg Baseball Club is concerned.

Jack Chapman, the only manager who helped Louisville to a pennant, could have had the management for '93 but declined. He has been offered a half interest in and the management of the Buffalo club, and will probably accept.

President James A. Hart, of the Chicago Baseball Club says that there are thousands of people in Chicago who work six days a week in crowded and ill-ventilated workshops and factories to whom an afternoon in the open air witnessing a well conducted baseball game would be a pleasure.

Political Echoes.

Judge John Martin is elected United States senator by the Populists of Kansas.

Senators Mills of Texas and Stewart of Nevada are re-elected.

General News.

Natural gas has been struck at Wichita, Kas.

People on Nantucket are short of food owing to the ice blockade.

The Illinois Central has discharged a large number of employes for using liquor.

The New York legislature will be asked to appropriate $300,000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

A national convention of whisky dealers opposed to the trust has been called to meet in Louisville, Ky., February 2.

The receiver's report on the Lima, O., National Bank shows that the creditors will realize about 70 cents on the dollar.

The doors of three banks, operated in Oregon by the United States Banking Company, are closed, the total liabilities being $50,000.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company sues for $20,000 damages for slander from John Elliott, of Stouffville, Ont., bank manager and agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Prof. Carl W. Belzen, professor of oriental languages and comparative philology in the University of Michigan, has accepted a call to the chair of Latin in the University of Colorado.

The well-known publishing firm of George Munroe, of New York, has dissolved. The business will be continued by George Munro's Sons, a new corporation.

The late Prof. Horsford devised a profit-sharing system for the employes of the manufacturing company of which he was president that included dowers to such of the women as might leave to marry.

T. H. Uncles' suit against the lead trust, at New York was thrown out of court, the judge holding that plaintiff had voluntarily become a party to an illegal contract and therefore could not recover.

An epidemic, called by the victims "pink-eye," is prevalent at Sellersburg, Ind. The eyes of the victims are swelled while indoors, but become all right on going out in the open air.

A mob of 2,000 people surrounded the residence of the Rev. H. McMart, dean of the Episcopal Church at Denver, and stoned the building. The minister had opened a crusade on Sunday amusements.

Efforts are being made by citizens of this country, and through them by the State Department, to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Irish suspects who are confined in British prisons, charged with complicity in dynamite outrages.

The Merchants' National Bank, of New York, desires to make public the fact that a certified check for $80,000, purporting to be drawn by the Royal Insurance Company, on the Merchants' National Bank, is believed to be a forgery. All persons are warned against accepting the check.

A big new combination of manufacturers of house heating boilers, has just been organized in Chicago under the name of the American Boiler Company, with a capital of $1,500,000. The company has purchased the business of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the Richardson & Boynton Company, of New York and Chicago, and the National Hot Water Heater Company, of Chicago.

Indiana's Apportionment.

Indianapolis, Special—The supreme court to-day denied the petition for a rehearing in the apportionment case. The legislature will now have to make a new apportionment.

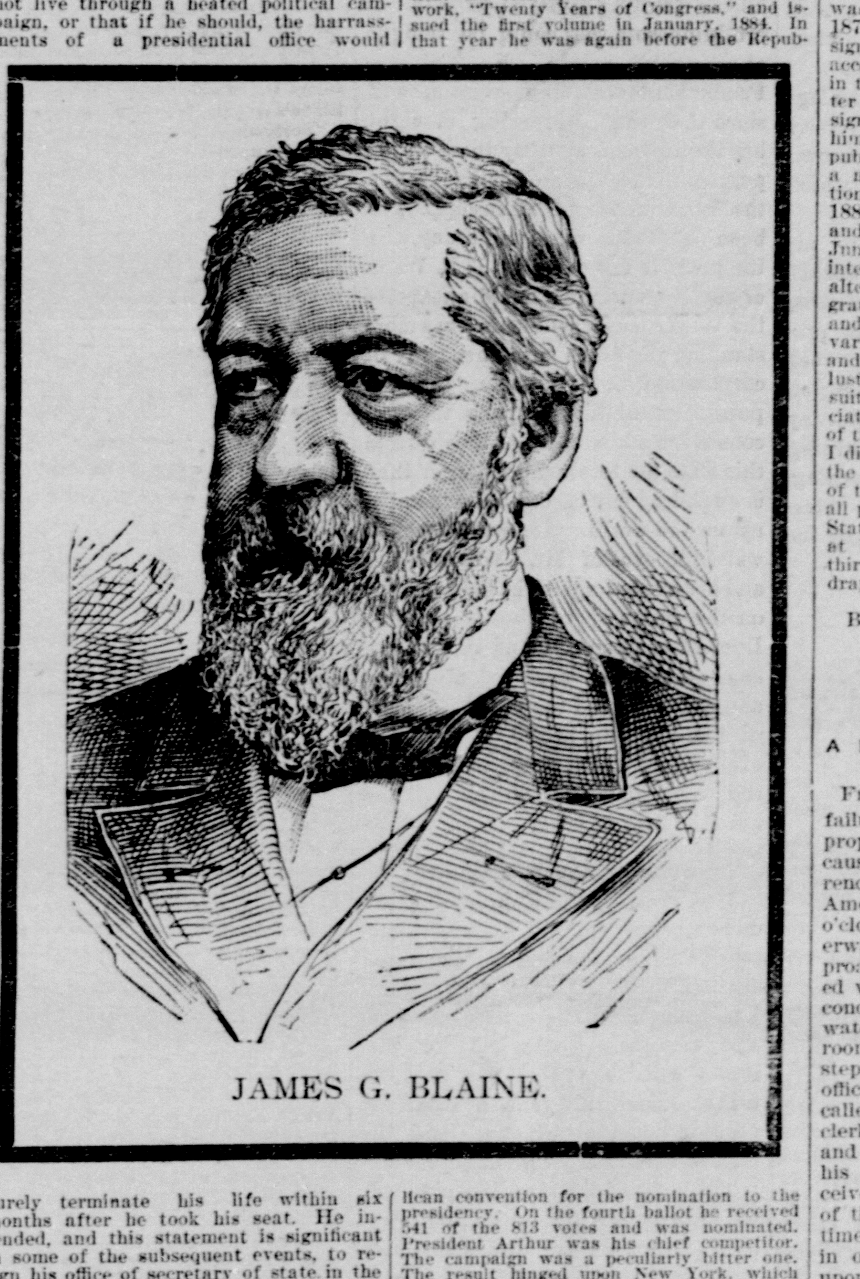
DEATH OF J. G. BLAINE,

THE DREAD SUMMONS COMES TO THE EX-SECRETARY.

The Greatest Statesman of Modern Times Answers the Call of the Angel of Death—His Death Mourned by His Countrymen.

Washington, Jan. 28.—One more name, that of James G. Blaine, has been added to the list of the nation's dead. Once more the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man who, as the "Plumed Knight," was such an object of devotion. For years he stood in the very first rank of the great men of the land and few men have ever wielded such a potent influence as James G. Blaine. He was the one whom his party delighted to honor and whose word was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a statesman in a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top, and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic. Few men have had so many ardent admirers and devoted riends. He made many bitter enemies as well. This was but a natural result of the position he filled in life. But now all animosity is buried, and friends and political foes alike unite in expressions of regret at the passing away of the "man from Maine."

Those who were long in the state department and knew Mr. Blaine when he was at his best, recognized with sorrow during his last service that there was a remarkable change in his physical condition. Mr. Blaine was conscious of his poor state of health. A prominent Republican who called on him about a year ago, in speaking of this said: "I went to Mr. Blaine the latter part of last January and asked him if he was going to be a candidate for the presidency. He answered: 'No, sir; I cannot entertain the thought for one moment. It would kill me sure, and I know it, and I do not believe I have a friend on earth who would ask me to be a candidate if he knew the state of my health.' Mr. Blaine added: 'I am going to write a letter on the subject.' After Mr. Blaine had written his letter announcing that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination he was waited upon by his friend and urged to reconsider his action. It was represented to Mr. Blaine, who was then ill, that the campaign would be made so easy for him as to involve no physical or mental exhaustion, and that the result would be his triumphant election. With an air of despondency the sick man replied that he was satisfied that he could not live through a heated political campaign, or that if he should, the harrassments of a presidential office would



JAMES G. BLAINE.

surely terminate his life within six months after he took his seat. He intended, and this statement is significant in some of the subsequent events, to resign his office of secretary of state in the early summer, retire to his Maine home and spend his remaining days in quiet literary work. Mr. Blaine's death at last

Came Painlessly and Quietly,

but not without premonition. The attending physicians have said repeatedly in these later days, since hope of recovery was abandoned, that when the end came it would probably occur with at least two or three hours' warning.

The patient lay so quietly that even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of consciousness, no look of recognition had passed. At 10:45 he lay so still that the window shades were raised to give more light to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they proclaimed him dead. The news was instantly flashed all over the world. Young Mr. Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to inform him of the event when the president himself arrived, accompanied by his private secretary and the secretary of state, Mr. Foster. All the rest of the cabinet quickly followed, and the excitement throughout the city became general as the news spread. Both houses of congress adjourned, and the former associates of the ex-senator and ex-speaker of both political parties united in eloquent tributes to his memory.

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pew-holder, on Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington City, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger. The physicians have officially made public the cause of death as Bright's disease, aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs, and followed by heart failure.

HIS CAREER.

Life and Works of the Statesman Who Is Now No More.

James Gillespie Blaine was born Jan. 31, 1830, at Indian Hill farm, Union township, Washington county, Penn. The house in which he saw the light was the first stone house built west of the Monongahela river. The boy's father was well-to-do, and he had every advantage. He had special instructors and the advantage of a preliminary training school at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived with his relatives, the family of Thomas Ewing, the then secretary of the treasury. He was brought into contact with politics when a mere lad of eleven. He was graduated from the Washington University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847, before he was quite eighteen, the first of thirty-three classmates. Mr. Blaine excelled as a student. There appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, in accordance with ordinary rules, Mr. Blaine should have had much harder times to have brought out his power.

Like Webster and other great Americans, Blaine began his career by teaching. His school was at Georgetown, Ky., where, in 1853, he became acquainted with and married Miss Stanwood. The Stanwoods were men of prominence in New England, and Mr. Blaine exchanged a pedagogue's pursuits for those of a journalist.

As the editor of the Kennebec Journal he was associated with Mr. Stevens. They had the state printing. This proved insufficient for Mr. Blaine's support. In vain he struck for a $1,200 salary. This prompted him to assume the editorship of the Portland Daily Advertiser. He soon returned to Augusta and made it his home for twenty-five years. Journalism soon led him into politics. In 1857 he was elected to the state legislature of Maine. He occupied a seat in the lower branch till 1862. Two years of that time he presided over the house of delegates. He availed himself of that opportunity to perfect the knowledge of parliamentary law that enabled him later to direct with marked ability the proceedings of the house of representatives. Coming to congress in 1862, he soon attracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the Congressional Record. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and accurately prophesy what he would accomplish. When in 1869 Schuyler Colfax was promoted to the vice presidency Blaine succeeded to the speakership. This place he filled till 1875 the Democrats gained a majority of members. His ability as speaker was conceded by all, although his enemies regarded him as often arbitrary and high-handed in the administration of his power.

Mr. Blaine in Congress.

His career in the national congress was an eventful one. His antagonism to the Stevens reconstruction bill in 1867 created a stir in the nation, and after a seeming defeat his amendment modifying this proposed military law in the South was carried through both house and senate.

In 1869 Mr. Blaine was elected speaker of the house, acting in that capacity for six successive years. This career in the house has always been regarded as exceptionally brilliant. The political revolution of 1874 placed the Democracy in power in the house and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the Republican minority. Preceding the presidential contest of 1876 the session of the house was a stormy one, and in the general amnesty bill, removing the disabilities of participants in the rebellion, Mr. Blaine stood up for an exception in the case of Jefferson Davis. One of his most notable speeches was made at this time under the spur of opposition of Mr. Hill of Georgia.

In 1876 he was called upon to defend his political character against charges of bribery from the Union Pacific and other railroad companies. The Mulligan letters were produced and the stormy scenes of May and June of that year followed. June 5 Mr. Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, denied the right of congress to compel the production of his private papers. He expressed his willingness to stand any examination, and having possessed himself of these letters he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. He stood up in the house holding the letters in his hand.

"Thank God," said he, "I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And, with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage, which, I think, any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of my countrymen while I read those letters from this desk."

At this time Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had een made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading these letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The chairman returned an evasive answer, when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging, as within his own knowledge that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." Of this scene Gen. Garfield said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in congress.

June 11 was the time of the Republican national convention. The previous Sunday he had been prostrated by the heat and fears were entertained for his life. In the convention, however, his friends stood firm. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of the total of 754. The remainder were divided among Senator Morton, Secretary Bristow, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes and others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only 28 of a nomination. A combination upon Hayes, however, defeated him.

Goes to the Senate.

Mr. Blaine entered the senate some months later. Again in 1880 his friends of four years before stood by him in the national convention. The first vote stood: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10, and Garfield, 1. On the final ballot, however, the Blaine forces united on Garfield, who was nominated. After his election Mr. Blaine was made secretary of state. He was in the cabinet ten months. After Garfield's death Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet.

On his retirement he was for the first time in twenty-three years out of public station. He took up his well known historical work, "Twenty Years of Congress," and issued the first volume in January, 1884. In that year he was again before the Republican convention for the nomination to the presidency. On the fourth ballot he received 541 of the 813 votes and was nominated. President Arthur was his chief competitor. The campaign was a peculiarly bitter one. The result hinged upon New York, which went Democratic and elected Grover Cleveland. Mr. Blaine returned at once to his history and completed the second volume in 1886.

Later he traveled extensively in Europe, his health being much broken. At the time of the Republican convention in 1888 he refused to accept the nomination, cabling from Scotland to the Chicago gathering to that effect. Several months earlier he had written a letter refusing to be considered a candidate.

He worked for the success of Mr. Harrison in the succeeding campaign, and at the beginning of the present national administration he entered the president's cabinet as secretary of state. His distinguished career in that position is well remembered. The Pan-American congress, the reciprocity treaties and other striking incidents rendered his work remakable. Owing to personal differences he resigned his position in the cabinet a few days before the meeting of the national convention of his party. Though a short time before he had declined in set terms to be a candidate before the convention, he permitted his friends to use his name. On the first ballot, however, President Harrison was renominated. Though in bad health Mr. Blaine wrote a letter and made a speech for his party during the campaign lately closed.

There was nothing negative about Mr. Blaine. You could not remain neutral with him. You were either very much for him or very much against him. Even his enemies who fought him the hardest admired his brilliant abilities. Mr. Blaine was himself a fighter who thrived on opposition.

As a conversationalist Mr. Blaine had few equals. He had a keen appreciation of fun, and could tell a story with a wonderful simplicity. There was no dragging prelude, no verbose details preceding a stupid finale. The story was presented always dramatically and fired almost as if from a gun when the point was reached. Mr. Blaine's ability to entertain a private circle as well as a public audience showed that he had great powers as an actor.

An Excellent Host.

The dinner table in the Blaine house was the place where the gayest of good natured chaff ruled. From 6 to 8 the dinner sped under cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day. Mr. Blaine was very happy in his family. None of his children appeared to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gathering, Mr. Blaine was always at home. He belonged to no club, and kept more to himself than a man of his social interests might be expected to do. He did not even play the game of poker, which is so general an accomplishment with public men. He had nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life was as irreproachable as the most rigid moralist could ask. He was a very temperate man at the table. He occasionally drank a glass of wine, but he never joined the whisky drinking ranks in either the house or the senate.

Mr Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that he wanted. He was not an avaricious man. He was not niggardly in his expenditures, neither was he lavish. He seemed to have joined to the liberal and hospitable free-handedness of the West the conservative carefulness of the East. His style of living at Washington was comfortable, never extravagant. His carriages and his horses would never attract notice anywhere, while at the same time they were plenty good enough for any gentleman to use. In his manners Mr. Blaine was essentially a democrat. He never in any of the various periods of his career showed any pride of place.

Mr. Blaine apparently did not give the subject of religion any special thought. He was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church. His entire family are of the same belief. His mother, however, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Blaine himself was a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. It was his connection with the Ewing family which brought up from time to time the charge that he was himself a Catholic. It was not possible to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He did not believe that any one had a right to introduce a religious test in political canvasses. He was heard to say: "I have always been a member of the Presbyterian church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be made to appear even in the slightest degree as reflecting upon the religion of my mother."

His Ancestore.

Mr. Blaine came of a distinguished family. He had behind him an ancestry of cultivated and wealthy men. His great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine of Carlisle, Pa., was commissary general of the Continental army from 1778 to the end of the war in 1783. With Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, Col. Blaine endured the hardships of that terrible winter of 1777-78. To his efficiency as commissary general is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that most trying war crisis. The grandfather of Mr. Blaine, James Gillespie Blaine, for whom he was named, was educated as a lawyer. He visited Europe and remained there for a number of years. His life abroad diverted his attention from pursuing the practice of his profession. Possessing independent means he was enabled to follow a life of leisure. He returned from Europe in 1793, having achieved a certain distinction in connection with the then struggling diplomacy of the colonies. Mr. Blaine's father was born in Carlisle, the place where the diplomate Blaine resided after his return from Europe. Ephraim L. Blaine, the father of James G., was a very skillful business man. First, justice of the peace, no mean place then, and later prothonotary (clerk of the district court) of Washington county, Squire Blaine was always highly esteemed by his neighbors. The Blaines were all staunch Presbyterians. Several were Calvinistic divines. Ephraim, however, fell in love with a lovely Miss Gillespie, of Celtic parentage. She acknowledged the Roman Catholic obedience. This did not deter her from accepting the hand and name of a Blaine. Fine, sterling woman she was, as mothers of great men are wont to be. Several years since she and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Walker, wife of a navy officer, died at Elizabeth, Pa. Of three sons James was her favorite.

The father of James used the means left him by the elder James Gillespie Blaine in the purchase of great tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania. These lands are at present the site of numerous coal and iron mines and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold on to these properties until anything of their modern value was discovered, yet he retained enough to leave a handsome property to his son. Mr. Blaine was the owner of one of the most valuable properties in Monongahela county, Pa. This has been developed from a tract of wild land into a great property, which has for years brought in a very handsome income. Mr. Blaine inherited the business qualities of his father. He made most of his money in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He went to Maine on account of his marriage with a Maine lady. At the time of his entrance in congress, in 1862, his private fortune was estimated to be in the neighborhood of $250,000. His estate is probably worth a million dollars.

His personal appearance was altogether striking. A rugged mien, a face furrowed with strongly marked lines surrounding the mouth and other features bespoke will power indomitable and firmness unswerving. Sparse, closely cut hair and full frosty beard betrayed life's autumn. A youthful elasticity of movement, however, seemed to belie the years written to his account in a tell-tale congressional record. His height was nearly six feet, his frame almost colossal. His attire was altogether appropriate to a carriage too manly to admit of any slouchiness, even in apparel. Neither mind nor body was lacking in muscle and sinew. Face and form alike conveyed an impression of vigor and resolution.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

President Harrison Informs the Country of Mr. Blaine's Death.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 27, 1893.—It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards, for fourteen years, he was a member of the national house of representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief he resigned from the cabinet, and devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years of Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became secretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature, his genius has added new luster to American citizenship. As a suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services, and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast, and that for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

A GHOSTLY COMEDY.

A Hotel Guest Who Was Thirsty Makes a Sensation.

From the Cleveland Leader: The failure of an electric bell to work properly was the innocent and remote cause of a somewhat disquieting occurrence at the unusually staid and quiet American house recently. At 4:45 o'clock a. m. a guest, who shortly afterward had cause to heap bitter reproaches upon himself, became afflicted with an acute case of insomnia and concluded that he wanted some ice water. He first tried the bell in his room, but receiving no response stepped out upon the landing over the office in his long robe de nuit. He called down over the railing to the clerk on duty, made known his desire, and after seeing a bell boy sent on his errand, waited in the hall to receive the water. At this moment one of the chambermaids, who was up betimes to do some necessary cleaning in one of the upper rooms, emerged upon the floor, broom and duster in hand. Her approach was so nearly noiseless that the guest failed to hear her, and she did not notice him until she had arrived to within a few feet of where he stood, everything being in total darkness, except for a faint light sent up from the office.

The result is one for the imagination only. A succession of blood-curdling screams emanating from the frightened chambermaids throat accompanied her precipitate flight in the direction from which she had come and rang through all the building. A second later twenty bolts shot back in their sockets as with a single motion, and simultaneously twenty white-robed forms bounded out in the corridors, the owners thereof inquiring with visible agitation for the fell murderer. An explanation of the strange affair was presently forthcoming. One of the servant girls appeared and stated that her frightened companion had bolted into her room and into her bed, where she had fainted away, not reviving for some minutes. As for the unhappy man who was to blame for the wholesale "early call," he re-entered his room without the ice water, and several large, angry "swears" were afterward heard to escape through the transom. His identity was not revealed.

NICKNAMES FOR HEROES.

Some Titles Conferred on Famous Generals During the Rebellion.

Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who was a distinguished engineer, was styled "Old Mathematics."

Gen. John A. Logan had several titles. One was "Black Jack," because of — tawny complexion and long black hair. He was also called "Old War Eagle" and the "Black Eagle of Illinois."

Gen. Philip Sheridan, whose stature was far from commensurate with his ability and brain, was greatly beloved by his men, and was called by them "Little Phil."

Gen. Albert Sykes was "Syksey" among his men.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck was nicknamed "Old Brains."

Gen. William S. Rosecrans was speedily dubbed "Rosy."

Gen. Philip Kearney left an arm in Mexico, and was known among his men as "One-Armed Phil."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, because of his peculiar drooping eyelids, was called "Old Cock-eye."

Gen. Judson C. Kilpatrick was known as "Kil," an abbreviation of his last name.

Dashing Gen. George Custer, because of his long yellow curls, was known as "Ringlets."

Gen. George H. Thomas was familiarly known among his men as "Pap Thomas." After the battle of Chickamauga he was given, as a mark of distinguished honor, the title of "Rock of Chickamauga."

Saw Them in a Glass.

The mystery that has long puzzled congressmen, how Speaker Reed, in his famous counting of quorums in the house, knew what Democratic members were in the cloak room, has just been explained. In response to the question asked by Mr. Hoar, Mr Reed said, "Come here and I will show you." He led Mr. Hoar to the speaker's seat and showed him that through the open door of the Democratic cloak room a very large mirror could be seen, which brought into view nearly every square foot of space in the room. Said Mr. Reed: "It was useless for a member to try to avoid being counted by going in there. I could see him as plainly as though he had remained in his seat."

MINNESOTA LAWMAKERS

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE DAY BY DAY.

Routine Report of the Proceedings of Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature During the Past Week.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Senator Donnelly objected to a resolution of Senator Hompe providing for a clerk for the committee on grain or ware houses, and on his declaration that he would act as clerk himself, the resolution was lost.

The following bills was introduced and referred:

By Senator Stockton—S. F. No. 132, a bill to appropriate $110,000 for the erection of buildings at the Institute for Detectives at Faribault; to the committee on finance.

By Senator Sevatson—S. F. No. 133, a bill to provide that debts not a lien upon the property of decendents before death shall not become so alter death; to the committee an judiciary.

By Senator Dougherty—S. F. No. 134, a bill to legalize corporate publications in certain cases; to the committee on corporations.

By Senator Craven—S. F. No. 135, a bill to repeal chapter 43 of the laws of 1887, relating to road and bridges; to the committee on roads and bridges.

By Senator Stevens—S. F. No. 136, a bill to amend the probate code; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Day—S. F. No. 137, an amendment to the game and fish laws, to the committee on game and fish laws.

By Senator Barr—S. F. No. 138, a bill appropriating $2,000 additional for the state normal schools, except that at Moorhead, which is given $1,000; to the committee on normal schools.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the coal combine was passed.

HOUSE.

The committee on appropriations reported favorably on H. F. No. 73, to supply the deficiency in the governor's contingent fund. Adopted.

The railroad committee presented majority and minority reports on the anti-scalper bill. Both were referred to the committee on judiciary.

From the committee on incorporations House Files No. 8 and 9 were recommended to be turned over to the committee on municipal corporations. Adopted.

From the same—H. F. No. 86 was recommended to pass. Adopted.

The election contest of Bidderman vs. Hinrichs was reached in special order at 11 o'clock, and the time was reset, on request of attorneys, for Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Blacken—H. F. No. 189, to compel railroads to make tickets over their lines good until used; to committee on railroads.

By the Same—H. F. No. 190 to legalize mortgage foreclosure certificates; abrogating the 20 day clause; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Fletcher—H. F. No. 191, authorizing banks to deposit with trust companies; to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Boggs—H. F. No. 181, limiting time in the vacation of streets and alleys in villages, may be called in question, to 10 years; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Anderson—H. F. No 182, to regulate sale of real estate for delinquent taxes; to committee on taxes and tax lands.

By Mr. Wyman, H. F. No. 176, regulating benevolent charitable or missionary societies, with reference to election of officers, in certain cases; to committee on incorporations.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the state treasurer, in answer to the resolution of Senator Crandall, inquiring why some railroad companies pay 1, some 2 and some three per cent gross earnings tax. The treasurer stated that this was in accordance with the gross earnings law; which provided that certain per cents should be paid after certain years.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 143, relating to changes in the articles of incorporation or corporations; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 144, limiting the time for commencing actions on shares of stocks, bonds, etc.; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 145, amending the law relating to full paid stock in corporations; to committe on corporations.

By Senator Burkhardt—Q. F. No. 146, authorizing towns to refund moneys collected on improperly or illegally executed bonds; to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Nelson—S. F. No. 147, amending the statute relating to the service of summons and complaint in court actions in justice courts; to committee on judiciary.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred

By Mr. Boxrud—H. F. No. 198, to regulate peddlers and peddling; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Pray—H. F. No. 199, to authorize Minneapolis to issue bonds to build a bridge over the Mississippi; to committee on roads and bridges.

By Mr. Noyes—H. F. No. 200, to appropriate $600 to build a bridge in the town of Forest Lake Washington county; to committe on appropriations.

By Mr. Fleming—H. F. No. 201, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Temple—H. F. No. 202, to appropriate $500 to build a bridge over the Cannon river, in Rice county; to committee on appropriations.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE.

Several nominations sent in by the governor was confirmed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Nelson—S. F. No. 154, a bill to place express companies under the supervision of the railroad commission; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Lommen—S. F. No. 155, a bill relating to the storage and transportation of grain; to the committee on grain and ware houses.

By Senator Lommen—S. F. No. 156, a bill to insert a long and short haul clause in the transportation laws; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Wood—S. F. No. 157, a bill to regulate the maximum charges for the transportation of freight and passengers; to the committee on railroads. The bill was ordered printed.

The senate adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The following new bills were read and referred:

By Mr. Sullivan—H. F. No. 213, regulating primary elections, and conventions. The bill contains no particularly new provisions; to committee on elections.

By Mr. Winston, H. F. No. 214, relating to the charters of cities.

Referred to committee on municipal legislation.

By the Same—H. F. No. 215, relating to the enforcement of mechanics' or laborers' liens; to committee on labor and labor legislation.

By Mr. Rodger—H. F. No. 216, to regulate the employment of women and children in factories or other work. It prohibits work more than 60 hours in any week, and no children who cannot read or write shall be employed except during school vacation; to committee on labor.

By Mr. Leonard—H. F. No. 217, relating to sale of homesteads and regulating forclosures thereon; to committee on judiciary.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Keller—S. F. No. 161, a bill to provide penalties for the adulteration of coffee to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Smith, J. D—S. F. No. 166, to amend the law relating to the weighing of grain; to the committee on grain and warehouses.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—S. F. No. 166 to amend the law relating to the weighing of grain; and warehouses.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—S. F. No. 167, a bill to provide that docking horses' tails shall be a misdemeanor; to committee on judiciary.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—D. F., No. 104, making it a misdemeanor to mistreat a minor; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Barr—S. F. No. 169, a bill to authorize town and cities to refund their indebtedness; to committee on judiciary.

By Senator Dean—S. F. No. 173, a bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent; to the committee on judiciary.

The senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator McMillan in the chair.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to reimburse the subscribers to the World's Fair fund was under discussion. Senators Donnelly, Kelly, Stevens and Leavitt took part in the discussion which was finally brought to a close by the adoption of a motion to rise and report progress.

At the afternoon session the senate went into committee of the whole and the discussion of the World's Fair appropriation bill was resumed.

The senate adjourned until Monday at 3 p. m., on motion of Senator Tawney. This was out of respect to Blaine's memory.

HOUSE.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Monahan, of Winona—That each member be allowed $10 for postage stamps. The vote was: Aye, 29; no, 61.

By Mr. Turrell—To recall H. F. No. 222 from the judiciary committee and refer to committee on temperance. Adopted.

By Mr. Boggs—H. F. No. 236, to legalize improvements and special assessments therefore; ordered to be printed and re erred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Young—H. F. 237, to forfeit the lands and franchises of the Hastings & Dakota railroad; to committee on public lands.

By Mr. Fletcher—H. F. No. 241, relating to divorces, and granting relief in certain cases. The court can grant divorces in either case when both parties ask it, at his discretion; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Turrell—H. F. No. 243, to provide for text books for district schools. Districts are to make contracts for five years; to committee on education.

The senate memorial to congress of the coal trust was read, and after discussion was rejected.

The death of J. G. Blaine was announced and on motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy.

H. F. No. 61, providing for pro-rating of liquor licenses, was lost by a vote of: ayes, 34; noes, 35.

The house went into committee of the whole. The committee took action as follows:

H. F. No. 37—Relating to trials in civil actions; recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 49—To municipal charter act to regulate making assessments; progress reported.

H. F. No. 133—The grain and warehouse substitute; progress reported.

H. F. No. 86—Progress reported.

H. F. No. 44—Increasing to $200 the amount of personal property exempted; to be indefinitely postponed.

H. F. No. 22—To amend chapter 123, General Laws of 1891; progress reported.

The report was adopted, except H. F. No. 49, which was recommitted to the committee on judiciary, to remain in its place on general order.

The house, on motion of Mr. Dunn, adjourned to Monday 4 p. m., out of respect to the memory of James G. Blaine.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Not in session.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

The two houses met in joint session today and held memorial services in honor of James G. Blaine. Eloquent and touching orations were delivered by Senators Donnelly, Stevens, Smith and Tawney and Representative Winston.

How It Struck a Southerner.

A southerner visiting the city was asked by a resident:

"What in all that you have seen has impressed you most?"

"The tired and worn-out appearance of the people I have met," was the astonishing answer. "They all seem to be on the run. They seem to have a hunted look. They go about as if they had but one day to live and are too tired to make it interesting."—New York Tribune.

ELECTRICAL ETCHINGS.

Briefly Told.

Although John Ruskin is said to be insane, he is still able to enjoy a game of chess.

Julian Hawthorne is in Jamaica and is thinking of making his permanent home on the island.

Dr. Wielobycki, president of the Society for the Study of Inebriety in London, is 100 years old.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field has written a history of the Atlantic cable as a memorial to his brother, Cyrus W. Field.

Mme. Modjeska's recipe for retaining a youthful appearance: Take a warm bath every night before going to bed, get plenty of sleep and don't eat too much.

Ten of the twenty-seven governors Missouri has had came from Kentucky, and an almost equally large percentage of Illinois' executives were of blue grass ancestry.

Duke Victor of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst and president of the Prussian upper house, is dead. He was born in Langenborg Feb. 10, 1818.

The kan of Khiva, now visiting some of his fellow rulers in Europe, travels with his mollah (or priest) and his own cook. He feels tolerably safe no matter what turns up.

Patti receives $2,000 a night for her operatic performances at La Scala, in Milan. In England the diva's rates are higher, for she is paid $4,000 for every concert in London and $2,500 for concerts in the provinces.

Rev. Howard McQueery, whose suspension from the Episcopal church in Cleveland, Ohio, created a sensation and who now lives in Michigan, goes to the Universalist church at Dubuque, Iowa, next Sunday a candidate for the vacant pulpit.

Mrs. Langtry's yacht has arrived at Marseilles from Cowes after a tempestuous voyage. Water poured into the cabin and ruined most of the gorgeous furniture and carpets. Mrs. Langtry, has postponed her voyage until the damage can be repaired.

The will of the late Gen. Butler, has been filed in the Middlesex probate court at East Cambridge, Mass. It bears the date of 1854, with a codical added in 1862. All his estates, real and personal are left to relatives, including a wife and mother since deceased.

The Mexican consulate at St. Louis, which John F. Cahill has occupied for several years without salary and with very small fees, is about to be closed. Mr. Cahill, however, refuses to send the archives of the office to the consul general in New York, as requested, unless the Mexican government honors his claims for services rendered heretofore.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73½c. No. 3 spring, 62to64c. No. 2 red, 73½c.

CORN—No. 2 43c.

OATS—No. 2 30½to31c.; No. 3 white, 32to33c.

RYE—No. 2, 54c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 64c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard 70½c. No. 1 Northern; 68½c.; No. 2 Northern 68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 39½c.

OATS—No. 3 white, 31½c.

RYE—No. 2. 41to42c.

BARLEY—No. 3, 37c.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 69to70; No. 1 Northern, 68to69c.; No. 2 Northern 64 to65c.

CORN—No. 3, 39to40c.; No. 3 yellow, 40to41c.

OATS—No. 2 30to31c; No 2 white, 32to32½c.; No 3, 31to32c.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 2 barley, 50 to 55c. No. 2 rye, 50to51c. malt, 65to70c.

GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $15.75; to16.25. No 2, $16.25to16.75; No. 3 $16.75to$17.25; low grade, $12.50to13.25; corn meal, bolted, $20 to 23, do unbolted, $17.75 to $16.00; bran, bulk, $10.00 to $10.50.

LIVE STOCK.

ST. PAUL—Prime steers, $3.50 to 4 00; good steers, $2.95 to 3.50; prime cows, $2.75 to 3.50; good cows, $2.25 to 2.60; common to fair cows, $1.50to2.25c; light veal calves $3.00 to 4.25; heavy calves, $2.00 to 3.00 stockers, $1.75 to 2.50; feeders, $2.25 to 3.25 bulls, $1.50 to 2.50; hogs, $5.50 to 5.55.

CHICAGO—Steers, $5.65to6; cows, $3.25to $3.75; stockers and feeders, $2to3.25. Hogs all grades, $4.50to6.45; bulk, $6.15to6.30; muttons, $3to4.40; lambs $4to6.25.

Decided for Stokes.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the case of the United Lines Telegraph company and Edward S. Stokes, appellants, vs. The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, an appeal from the Illinois circuit court for the Southern district of New York, the United States supreme court, in an opinion rendered by Justice Blatchford, has affirmed the decree of the lower court in favor of the rapid company. The dispute concerned the ownership of a line of telegraph between Cleveland and Chicago, one party claiming under a rapid mortgage of $3,000,000 and the other under a mortgage from the Bankers and Merchants company, amounting to $10,000,000. Justices Brewer and Field dissented.

A Blaze at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Feb. 1.—A fire here to-night partly destroyed the old Equitable block, one of the principal business and office blocks. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Among other interests damaged was the office of the Daily News. The damage is great, especially by water, but it is impossible to estimate to-night. It is covered by insurance in almost every instance.

Poisoned by Cream Puffs.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Talmadge, the wife of De Witt Talmadge, and his daughter, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Donovan and Mr. Donovan, were poisoned by eating cream puffs bought from a confectionery, but are all out of danger. Inquiry at the residence to-day elicited the response that Mrs. Talmadge had nearly recovered and would soon be in her usual health.

Judge Edgerton's Condition Serious.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Special, Feb. 1.—Judge A. J. Edgerton, of the United States district court, who lies dangerously ill at his residence in this city from neuralgia of the heart, is this evening reported as a little better, but not sufficiently so as to allay apprehension as to the outcome.

Elevator Destroyed.

Grand Forks, N. D., Special, Feb. 1.—The Farmers' elevator at Ardock, operated by E. R. Jacobi, was burned to the ground to-day with 20,000 bushels of wheat. The building was valued at $6,000, insured for $2,500; grain fully insured.

Curious Monstrosity.

Lake City, Minn., Feb. 1.—A taxidermist of this city has received from Wabasha a puppy with a double body from the shoulders back. It has eight legs, the four hind ones being perfect, but two of the fore legs, though of full size, are croked against the side of the body.

Leaped Seventy Feet.

Christiana, Feb. 1.—In the snowshoe Derby here to-day Lieut. Roll, a Norwegian, leaped seventy feet in a running jump contest.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

What Is Being Accomplished by our National Lawmakers.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) diverted the senate today by arraigning two Republican senators (Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Platt, of Connecticut) for putting forward against the anti-option bill a constitutional argument that would be equally strong in its application to the tariff law. He warned them that they would be called upon to defend the tariff law in the next congress if the Democrats were true to their platform on which the presidential ticket had been elected; and he intimated that their contention that taxes could only be imposed for the purpose of revenue, not for the purposes of destruction, would be fatal to a high protective system. At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech the anti-option bill went over without action, an agreement having previously been reached that the vote on that bill shall be taken on Tuesday of next week.

HOUSE.

There have been many stormy and confused sessions of the house, but they have generally been held when a matter of political or personal interests has been at stake. Rarely has a more boisterous meeting been held over a non-partisan and nonpersonal measure than that which occurred today. Members were at cross purposes over the quarantine bill. Its most earnest supporters believed that it did not go far enough, and while they aquiesced in some of the amendments made by the New York members, they did so under protest and in the belief that if they did otherwise the measure would meet a lingering death through filibustering. After many parliamentary wrangles the bill was finally passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

The death of Justice Lamar, was announced and the senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holmes (Dem., Indiana) moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The motion was defeated—yeas, 107; nays, 137.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Neither the anti-option bill nor the Cherokee outlet bill which have the right of way in the senate had any show of consideration today. The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters—none of them entitled to be regular—as of much public interest. The only exceptions were the introduction of the bill for the admission of Utah as a state and an amendment reported from the committee on naval affairs and referred to the committee on appropriations looking to a further increase of the navy. The rest of the day's session, from 1 o'clock up to the adjournment, passed behind closed doors and was devoted to the question of whether the nomination of Mr. McComas as one of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia should be or not be confirmed.

HOUSE.

Filibustering against the bankruptcy bill was inaugurated today by Mr. Kilgore. In the first place he insisted on the reading of the journal in full. Then he objected to the approval of that document, and an hour was consumed before it was finally agreed to as a portion of the records of the house. He was ably seconded in his endeavor to defeat the bankruptcy bill by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who supplemented his every filibustering motion with another which was calculated to prevent action, and the filibustering continued.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

SENATE.

There were not many senators in the chambers today during the debate on the anti-option bill; but those who were present witnessed the remarkable circumstances of the state's rights Democrat, Mills, of Texas, having his argument against the constitutionality of the bill sustained by the stalwart Republican, Hiscock, of New York.

Mr. Mills declared his belief that the sentiment in favor of local self-government prevailed from New England to the Pacific ocean; and Mr. Hiscock asserted that there had been rarely presented to congress a measure in which less regard had been paid than was paid in the pending measure, either to the proprieties of legislation or constitutional restrictions.

HOUSE.

In the house today the sundry civil bill was granted the right of way, and while a few obstructions were placed on the track, none of them proved disastrous and the bill made fair progress.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

SENATE.

The senate met this morning in the gloom which the intelligence of Mr. Blaine's death, an hour before noon, naturally cast over the body and over the Capitol. The sad event was appropriately noted in the opening prayer of Chaplain Butler. As soon as the reading of yesterday's journal was completed, Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, one of the deceased statesman's closest friends, rose and announced the death.

HOUSE.

Mr. Geissenhainer, (Dem.), of New Jersey, submitted, from a special investigating committe, a bill to repeal the laws relating to federal supervision at elections. Calendar.

Mr. Mutchlar, (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations reported the pension appropriation bill. Calendar.

Mr. Chipman, (Dem.), of Michigan, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution to carry into effect the claims convention between the United States and Chile. Calendar.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) stepped to the front today as an avowed Hawaiian annexationist; and if he had his way the president would have been instructed by both houses to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii and to submit the convention to congress for ratification by legislation. But his way was blocked by Mr. White (Dem.) of Louisiana, who objected to immediate action and Mr. Chandler's resolution was laid over till tomorrow. Having thus brushed aside temporarily the New Hampshire senator, Mr. White set to work to demolish, if possible, the anti-option bill and Mr. George's substitute for it. He ridiculed the principle on which the proposed legislation is based the immorality of "future" dealings and declared that the passage of such a bill would place senators in the position of "antediluvians" going back into the ark and condemning the universality and antiquity of laws of commerce. Another of his metaphors was that senators voting for the bill would be like the one obstinate juror who regarded the other 11 jurors as pig-headed.

Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours, closing his speech with the assertion that the purpose of the bill was to separate the United States from the great commerce of the world, to strike down the American instrumentalities of defense and to leave all the weapons of offense ready for the destruction of American commerce. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The brief session of the house today was an uninteresting one. The sundry civil appropriation was further considered, but was not disposed of. It will probably be disposed of tomorrow.

Justice Lamar's Funeral.

Macon, Ga., Special—The funeral ceremonies over the late L. Q. C. Lamar commenced this morning at 9:30, when a public meeting was held at the opera house and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar in the state. Dr. Candler, president of Emory college, where the dead justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were present at the services. Thousands of people gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege and at the church it was impossible to get within fifty yards of the door. All the church bells were kept tolling during the ceremonies. The interment took place about 2:30 p. m., and afterwards Chief Justice Fuller and the Washington party left for home.

What Does This Mean?

Great Falls, Mont., Special—J. J. Hill's special train arrived here from the coast to-day. The railroad magnate evidently came to Great Falls to see Marcus Daly on some important business, for the latter came from Helena this afternoon with State Senator Paris Gibson and Congressman Dixon, and all spent several hours in Hill's car. Daly holds the key to the senatorial situation, and it is thought that this conference with Hill may have an important bearing on the same. President Hill left for St. Paul late to-night.

Box Manufacturers Combine.

St. Louis, Special—Box manufacturers from the South and West and from St. Paul, Chicago and various points in Iowa are holding a meeting here to consider matters of interest to the trade. J. H. Moore of Memphis presided at yesterday's session and R. T. Cooper of Memphis acted as secretary. Mr. Cooper said the object of the meeting was to form an association to better prices in the packing box trade. Prices of lumber, he declared, were advancing, while those of boxes were going down. An association was organized and the prices will certainly advance.

Must Suit Both Sides.

Washington, Special—Telegram Representative Haugen of Wisconsin said that the bridge bills introduced for a bridge across the St. Louis river will not be allowed to pass unless they are amended satisfactorily to the people of both cities, and that a provision shall be inserted making it a free bridge for general traffic.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WITH PICK AND SHOVEL.

Graphic Story About Ice Mining for Codfish.

An old sailor to the Artic region has been telling how he misses really cold weather down this way:

"Tain't the kind of air I'm used ter," he said. "I don't believe I'll ever get what I want this side of the Labrador. You don't have to fish for cod down to the Labrador. You just gets a pick and shovel and mines 'em just mine 'em out of the icebergs. They're frozen in fast. Some of 'em have been in there for a million years, more or less. They got catched up some time and just frozen in. A whaling man 't knows his business can tell off hand where he'd strike a paying lead. He lands a crew on a berg and they cut a level place to stand on and then just open galleries into the ice. You find the cod in seams like coal. I never worked in a coal pit but I've had the thing explained to me, and it's about the same. The cod were swimming around and a layer of them got frozen. Then would come a layer of plain ice underneath, without any trimmings and afterward another layer of cod. It's colder work than fishing, cod mining is, but the returns are quicker. There are mines down to the Labrador that have been worked for years and years until they have run out. The Yak's—them's the Eskimos—know where the best cod mines are and they won't tell but the whalers know a thing or two likewise. I'm a whaler myself.

MENAGERIES OF METAPHOR.

Some of the Queer Expressions Used by the Nations.

Let us take a turn with the animals and insects of metaphor. The Scotch have a saying: "You have a bee in your bonnet." The meaning is that the head has a new idea or fancy that is for the time paramount. "Your head is full of bees" is an old-time phrase, meaning that dreamy theories have taken possession of the brain. The connection between bees and the soul was once generally maintained: hence Mohammed admits bees to paradise. The moon was called a "bee" by the priestesses of Ceres, and the word lunatic still means one with "bees in his head."

"The wolf at the door," is a common expression in all countries, and we say of a ravenous eater: "He has a wolf in his stomach." It implies hunger, starvation. It is said that there are people who use the term literally to frighten their young children into habits of industry and economy, so that the wolf of hunger may never appear at the doors.

"A frog in the throat" is a common expression referring to a husky speaker.

"I smell a rat" has long been a popular saying when some mystery has been discovered or a hidden clue found. It was an Irish barrister who got off the mixed metaphor: "I smell a rat. I see him waving in the air; but if we are careful we shall nip him in the bud."

IN COUNTLESS NUMBERS.

Millions of Quail Throughout Yuma County, A. T.

There surely will be an exodus from some sections of the world which will take up its line of march for the Mohawk Valley, Yuma County. The children of Israel were at one time fed by the number of quail that flocked around them, and manna from heaven. If they were in the Mohawk Valley they could do equally as well. The quail literally cover the ground, and can be caught by hand. Those who are profiting by catching and shipping them to San Francisco capture more than they can bag. Hundreds of dozens are shipped daily by express. They have used up all their lumber for boxes, and have about used all the barley sacks in the country, shipping them in that manner. The children make from $7 to $20 a day catching them, and their numbers do not seem to diminish. Similar reports of the great number of these birds come from Agua Caliente and Gila Bend, and their slaughter goes along daily.—Yuma (A. T.) Sentinel.

Cinnamon Kills Microbes.

After a prolonged research and experiment in Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland is reported to have come to the conclusion that no living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours. It destroys microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal, and M. Chamberlain holds that a decoction of cinnamon ought to be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera. There is nothing new in all this. In the oldest known medical prescriptions for infectious diseases cinnamon was a prominent ingredient, and it was in great request during the plague in London. There is no reason for doubting that the physicians of those days were as familiar with its medicinal properties as with its odor.—American Register.

Legal Advice Was Not Wanted.

Watson—Up again for stealing chickens, Uncle Mose, are you?

Uncle Mose—Yes sir, I guess so.

"I suppose you'll want some legal advice, won't you?"

"No, sir; I'se gwine to have a lawyer this time."—Inter Ocean.

How She Became Famous.

"How can she command such a salary when she is only an ordinary little actress?"

Parsons—Heavens, man, she is the only actress in America who hasn't been chosen as the model of the Montana statue.—Inter Ocean.

MEN We will send you the MARVELOUS and UNFAILING French Preparation, CALTHOS FREE by MAIL, and a legally executed guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, and RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it & pay if satisfied.

Von Mohl Co., Importers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO. 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM — LONDON BALM CO. NEW YORK — CURES CATARRH HAY FEVER — PRICE 50c

SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MUSTARD AS A WEAPON.

Sweet Revenge of a Paris Girl for Being Jilted.

A young lady in Paris had been jilted by her lover, though she had tried all she could to retain her place in his affections. After she had wept in solitude for several days she determined to have her revenge. The Viscount was preparing to dine at his Club, and was only waiting for the return of his valet, whom he had sent out for a paper, when there was a loud ring and he had to open the door himself. Before him stood a tall female figure dressed in black, her face ghastly pale with suppressed emotion. The Viscount started back—"Jeanne."

The young lady advanced a few steps into the passage, hissed the word "Wretch!" and produced from behind her back a small Venetian phial, the gift of a former lover. Quick as lightning she lifted it in the air and dashed its contents in the face of the gay deciever. With a loud yell he dropped to the ground and shouted for help. The neighbors, the concierge and the police hastened to the spot. The unhappy man could not be persuaded to get up from the ground, on which he rolled about in apparent agony, crying, Vitriol! vitriol! I am a dead man!" Meanwhile Jeanne stood there like a marble statue, gazing at her victim.

"Are you the perpetrator of the deed?" gasped the Commissary of Police, out of breath with running up the stairs.

Jeanne gave a silent nod.

"You have thrown a corrosive fluid at his face?"

Another nod.

"I am dying—dying!"

"What kind of fluid was it?"

Jeanne hesitated to reply. A gleam of fierce satisfaction illuminated her features. Then came the answer, clear and steady, from her lips:

"A very weak infusion of mustard."

Jeanne was avenged. Paris had not laughed so much for a long time. The Viscount has made himself scarce.

To Beat Cash Registers.

Within the past few years there have been a large number of inventions patented and placed on the market, each designed to prevent conductors, bartenders and even clerks and waiters from pocketing their employers money. But, notwithstanding that the machines are supposed to be infallible and cost $100 and upwards, "the game," as the sporty boys say, "can be beat." A reporter found one of these boys who could beat the game in an East Side cafe, who kindly explained how the "racket was worked" after he had received the price of several rounds of drink which he forgot to ring up on the register.

"Yer see dat all us's has ter do is dis," he said. "When der bloaks gits in front of de bar and squeals off de stuff faster dan I kin git the change, why, all I has ter do is ter wait till dey has tree or four rounds. Den I takes de chink and whacks up wid de boss. I rings de bell two or three times for some of the chink dat de boss gits, and de rest goes inter me pocket, see? Youse know dat I can't work for er dead horse. Yes see all I has ter do is ter ring de bell for what ever price I wants."—New York Sun.

Some European soldiers still wear body armor.

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the "Bull's Head trade-mark on the wrapper.

Greek helmets covered the head, back of neck, ears and eyes.

It is because persons who once try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, always buy it again, that its sales have become so enormous. The success of this great remedy in curing cold, cough, croup and sore-throat is simply marvelous.

Mount Ætna had its first recorded eruption in 425 B. C.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

R. A. T. S. are the suggestive initials of the name of a Dowagiac, Mich., social club.

A pamphlet describing home treatment for all chronic diseases sent free. Address St. Paul Medical & Surgical Institute Merrill Building, St. Paul, Minn.

About 25,000 new volumes are added to the Boston Public Library each year.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world.—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

The steam printing press was invented by Richard Hoe in 1842.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

America used 19,685,000 bottles of French champagne in '92.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters cure Dizziness. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day,

Just so surely will a neglected attack of liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. To the prompt, certain relief of this ailment, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is particularly adapted as well as to the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the Bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

JUST A LITTLE

pain neglected, may become

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

Just a little

SPRAIN

may make a cripple.

Just a little

BRUISE

may make serious inflammation.

Just a little

BURN

may make an ugly scar,

Just a little

COST

will get a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE STORY TELLER



WIDGERY'S FLIGHT.

CHAPTER I.

"Mrs. Nobler! I'll have his blood!"

The person to whom this sanguinary observation was addressed was the proprietress of a highly respectable boarding house in the neighborhood of Bloomsbury Square, at which the speaker—Mr. Widgery—had been long resident. It was breakfast time, but his matutinal meal stood on the table untouched, while with the pale and haggard face of one whose last night's couch had brought him neither rest nor comfort, he stood on the hearthrug with his hair in disorder, and his back to the fire.

"You have heard what I said, Mrs. Nobler, and I repeat it, reckless of consequences. I'll have his blood."

"Oh, pray don't talk in that horrible way, sir. Why should you? Ask yourself calmly, Mr. Widgery, why should you?"

Mr. Widgery gave utterance to a brief derisive laugh, and first slapping his forehead, wheeled round and addressed his reflected self in the looking-glass:

"You hear that, Samuel Widgery, With your brain like a glowing coal and consuming with a parching thirst for revenge, you are requested to question yourself calmly—to meditate tranquilly, and contemplate affairs in their present aspect with an unimpassioned gaze! But no matter, I have sworn it shall be done. I am not blaming you, Mrs. Nobler," and he faced round again to his landlady. "True, had you not broken your rule and taken a lady—Miss Dimpleton—to board here my peace of mind would probably have remained intact. But when you did so you were unaware, as I was, that you were harboring beneath your roof a serpent in man's shape—a snake in the grass, who would give Judas points and beat him hollow at his own game."

"It appears to me, Mr. Widgery, that if any one is to blame it is Miss Dimpleton herself. Little did I think that when she first came here that she would cause dissension between two of my oldest and most esteemed——"

"Oh! That is your opinion, Mrs. Nobler, is it?" Mr. Widgery savagely interrupted her, "There is no one to blame but Miss Dimpleton. And yet I am requested to remain calm! Pray ma'am, does it not occur to you that Mr. Flincher may be slightly—we won't say much but just a tiny morsel to blame as well?"

"To be sure, sir, Mr. Flincher ought to have known," returned Mrs. Nobler, who was threatened with the loss of one of two good lodgers, "he ought to have known that Miss D. had been out and about with you, and had given you encouragement to believe——"

"He did not know it, ma'am. As you are aware Mrs. Nobler," and here little Mr. Widgery's voice grew husky, and he put his handkerchief to his eyes, "as you are aware, ma'am, we are bosom friends and have no secrets from each other. There is the baseness of it. I was always praising her to him. 'I can't understand a fellow being so infatuated with a girl, he would remark. 'But you would not be surprised if you became so well acquainted with her as I am,' I made answer. 'Her being pretty as a peach, Flincher, is the least part of it. It is not until you have gained her confidence a little that you learn what a bewitching way she has, and how perfectly enchanting is her manner and her conversation.' And now he robs me of her! Treacherously and underhandedly invites her to go to a ball with him, and she goes and makes light of it afterwards when I reproach her. And as for the villain Flincher——"

"Oh, Mr. Widgery!"

"I beg pardon, ma'am. I was forgetting that we are speaking of a favorite of yours. As for that model of honesty and self-denial Mr. Joseph Flincher, you yourself heard what were his parting words to me after our row this morning? He declared that she had merely been having a bit of fun with me, and that he had been the favored suitor from the first."

But that was not until you had threatened that you would do him a mortal injury if you caught him speaking with Miss Dimpleton again. Most likely, sir, he no more meant it than you did."

"What he meant, Mrs. Nobler, is his lookout," returned Mr. Widgery, looking as wicked as Cain. "I know what I mean, and he had best beware."

All the same, and despite Mr. Widgery's complaint of having been greviously injured, it can not be denied that Daisy Dimpleton was not without justification for having transferred her smiles. Mr. W. was not, to all intents and purposes, an eligible lover. It was no more than natural, perhaps, that his lack of personal attractions should make him jealously observant of any notice taken by his heart's idol of anybody better looking than himself, and in this respect Mr. Flincher had decidedly the advantage; for, whereas the former, besides being of insignificant stature, was a melancholy and bilious temperament, with weak-looking and wispy hair, a sallow complexion, and a nose so much too small as his mouth, was too large, Joe Flincher was a well-proportioned young fellow, of five feet nine, with a pleasant face and manner to say nothing of his brown curly hair, and a moustache with which no possible fault might be found except that it partly concealed a set of teeth—white and even as those of a two-year-old terrier.

But Flincher was not a young man easily captivated by female charms, and when pretty Daisy Dimpleton first came to live at the boarding house, and discovered that his friend Widgery was deeply smitten, he was content to make himself agreeable to her when occasion required, and there was an end of it. Although Mr. Widgery had somewhat exaggerated the facts of the case when he told Mrs. Nobler he and Mr. Flincher were such bosom friends that they had no secret from each other, it was true that he made no secret of his ardent affection for Miss Dimpleton. Indeed, it became so much the engrossing theme of his conversation that, quite bored with it, Flincher had chaffed him on his infatuation. This, however, was a state of affairs that did not last very long. Within a few weeks Mr. Widgery's moody and suspicious temper, and his frequent fits of groundless jealousy, caused a coolness between him and Miss Daisy, but it was not until Widgery had confided to Mr. Flincher that he was sorry he had ever made acquaintance with such a giddy little gadfly, and openly slighted her, that the latter began to entertain the idea that perhaps he himself might do better with her.

Both young men were engaged all day in the city, and Mr Flincher was generally the first to return in the evening. As already mentioned, they were exemplary lodgers—regular in their habits and punctual in their payments; but, as was only to be expected, on account of his cheerful and contented disposition, Mr. Flincher stood highest in the esteem of Mrs. Nobler. When the latter came home she thought it her duty to acquaint him with the vengeful threats Mr. Widgery had uttered against him, at the same time begging of him to be careful. But Mr. Flincher only laughed.

"He does not mean any harm, Mrs. Nobler. He is a frothy, little chap when he gets into a passion, but if I live until he assassinates me I am booked for being the oldest inhabitant of Bloomsbury."

Mr. Widgery did not return that night till Mr. Flincher had retired to rest, and next morning Mrs. Nobler, white as the breakfast table-cloth, had something startling to tell. She had discovered a pistol in Mr. Widgery's room! Not in a drawer or cupboard, where the innocent possessor of such a weapon would have deposited it, but under the edge of the carpet at the back of a couch. Widgery had gone to business, and the alarmed landlady brought it down in her hand—holding it with a duster and at arm's length. It was an old-fashioned pistol with a single-barrel, and it was loaded!

Mr. Flincher looked puzzled and a little dismayed as well.

"Upon my word it looks as though the vindictive little beggar meant mischief. Stay, though! For all we know it may have been lying where you found it previous to our quarrel. He knows as much about firearms as of astronomy, and it may have come into his possession in some odd way or other, and he hid it there because he was afraid of it."

"But the carpet was taken up for beating only yesterday, and my looking to see if Mary had laid it down properly led to my finding the murderous thing."

"Then he must have purchased it and brought it home last night. Mrs. Nobler, it looks rather ugly. Something will have to be done."

"Something shall be done, Mr. Flincher. I shall be sorry to part with Mr. Widgery, but I can't risk the house getting a bad name through a murder being done in it. I will give him notice to quit this very night."

"You are very considerate, Mrs. Nobler, especially as regards the reputation of the house," returned Mr. Flincher laughingly. "You might, perhaps, arrange with Widgery to shoot me away from home, and then you need not give him notice. But a still better plan, I think, will be for me to withdraw the charge from the pistol—he will never miss it—and for you to replace it where you found it, and we will say nothing about it and await results."

But Mr. Flincher was not quite faithful to this compact. It was such a good joke that he could not resist confiding it to Daisy Dimpleton. It was late in the evening when he and Daisy were taking a walk in Regent's Park.

"But good gracious, Joseph," said she, as with a little shiver she tightened the linking of their arms. "you don't think he could be so malicious and wicked as to want to shoot you?"

"Don't I tell you he has vowed to shed my blood. And such being seriously his intention I cannot see that he could adopt a nearer or more convenient means than by putting a bullet in me. It is fortunate, Daisy," continued Widgery's rival merrily, "that the deadly weapon is not doubled-barrelled, or there might be a bullet for each of us."

"Oh, pray don't make fun of anything so dreadful."

"Dreadful! Why what is there to be afraid of in an empty pistol? I tell you what though, Daisy, it would no more than serve him right if he were so malicious as to make use of it, to turn the tables on him."

"Which tables? What do you mean, Mr. Flincher?"

"Just this. If he fired at me, and I could any way manage it, I would fall down flat and pretend that——"

And at the very instant, and as though as a challenge to him to attempt the manœuvre he was speaking of, came the bang of a pistol shot, and as Daisy Dimpleton uttered a cry of affright, down fell Mr. Joseph Flincher at full length on the grass, and there stood Mr. Widgery, scarce a dozen paces off, with the smoking pistol still in his grasp, and seemingly horror-stricken by the ghastly deed he had done. Fortunately the part of the park where the tragedy was enacted was not much frequented. No one was in sight, and the explosion had not been a particularly loud one.

Overcome with terror, and scarce knowing what she did, Miss Dimpleton knelt down by Mr. Flincher.

"Oh heavens! Are you shot? Has he killed you?"

Her face was close to his as she spoke—he was lying at full length and flat on his back—but his countenance, instead of being death-like and pallid, became instantly overpowered with a broad grin.

"I am all right," he whispered, softly and quickly. "Keep it up. Make him believe that I am dead as a door nail."

Miss Dimpleton, who was a young person of lively disposition, took the cue without a moment's hesitation.

"Oh, how cruel, how cruel!" she exclaimed in agony. "Oh, tell me you are not dead, Say one word to me!"

Mr. Flincher made no verbal response. He gasped, made a gurgling noise in his throat, raised his head and shoulders from the ground, and then fell back with a dull, dead thud.

"Oh, horror, horror!" groaned Mr. Widgery in hollow tones (he had not moved an inch from the spot where he stood when he took such fatal aim,) "I have slain him! my dear friend and companion——"

"Is no more," said Miss Dimpleton sternely as she rose to her feet. "You have sacrificed him to your insane jealously, and it will be my duty to bear witness against you, however terrible the consequences."

"But is it certain the vital spark has fled?" exclaimed Mr. Widgery wildly; "medical aid may save him. I will run for a doctor while you stay with him."

And away he went with the speed of a professional pedestrian.

But although half frantic with remorse for the terrible deed he had done, the instinct of self-preservation did not forsake him. He made a call on the first doctor he could find, and left word that his services were immediately required in the park by a gentleman who had met with a serious accident. But he did not return with the medical man. Indeed, he hurried off in an exactly opposite direction, and made for the nearest station on the Great Western line. Fortunately but a few days previous he had drawn a quarter's salary. Devonshire, he resolved, was a far-distant and quiet part of the country for one who presently would be sought for by the minions of the law to flee to, and within an hour he was journeying thither at express speed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

It is a good idea to grow such farm products as fluctuate least in its value. It enables one to calculate with some degree of certainty upon the outcome of his work. A good draft horse is such a product.

A YOUNG man at Moline, Ill., is suing his barber for $5,000 damages for mutilating his mustache in the process of trimming it. Perhaps the barber had a switch to look after and was in a hurry.

THEY WANT GOOD ROADS.

DELEGATES MEET AT ST. PAUL IN CONVENTION.

And Discuss How the Arteries of Commerce and Communication Can Be Constructed and Kept in Order.

ST. PAUL, Special:—That the people of Minnesota are in Sympathy with the movement for better roads was attested yesterday by the large attendance at the good roads convention. The wisdom of calling such a convention has already been seen, and no one who was present at yesterday's sessions can doubt the future good to be derived from it. The attendance was much larger than was expected, nearly 400 people being present. The afternoon adjournment of the legislature made it possible for the members of the two houses to attend the sessions of the convention, and many improved the opportunity, crowding the chamber of commerce to its utmost capacity. Many of the legislators were delegates.

The papers presented yesterday were to the point and highly instructive. They received close attention and the discussions which ensued were participated in by many delegates. That the convention will result in good to the state no one doubts. A bill may possibly be introduced at this session looking toward the correction of some of the abuses under the present law. For the people are tired of the poll tax and the old system of working it out on the country road, and they demand a modern and more effective system. A bill will probably be framed embodying the desired points.

GETTING TO WORK.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, chief consul of the Minnesota division of the League of American Wheelmen. At that hour the chamber was well filled. The objects of the meeting were briefly outlined by the chairman. He referred to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance one year ago that there should be better roads in the state, and the part the wheelmen's association had taken in calling this convention.

On the temporary organization Hon. Henry R. Wells of Fillmore, was elected chairman by acclamation, and J. B. Hoxsie of St. Paul secretary. Judge Wells made a few remarks upon the great necessity of some action in securing good roads. Legislation, he said, would be necessary to accomplish the end, but he cautioned the convention against undue haste. He then appointed the following committees: Credentials, Messrs. A. B. Choate, W. H. Grant and J. M. Johnson; permanent organization and rules, Messrs. C. D. Belden, Paul A. Lavallee; A. T. Anderson, M. A. Ostander and C. H. Strobeck.

The first paper of the convention was read by W. W. Pendergast, of the agricultural college. His subject was "Good Roads—Their Influence on the Intellectual, Moral and Social Welfare of the State." It was a most excellent paper and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The committee on credentials submitted their report after which the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations: President, H. R. Wells of Fillmore county; vice presidents, W. A. Van Slyke of Ramsey, A. T. Ankeny of Hennepin, F. S. Johnson of Goodhue, John Beach of Mower, H. W. Donaldson of Kittson, D. C. Davis of Cottonwood, B. F. Howard of St. Louis, James Madigan of Meeker, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul, A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; assistant secretaries, H. S. Taylor and R. V. Pratt; stenographer, J. H. Savage.

The report of the comittee was accepted. President Wells made a short speech, thanking the committee for the honor conferred upon him.

"European Roads" was the title of the first paper of the afternoon, by Gen. C. C. Andrews, and it was listened to with great interest.

Gen. Andrews was followed by George W. Sublette, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, who read a paper on pavement and roads in cities and towns.

A general discussion of the papers followed, participated in by a large number of the delegates.

The chairman announced the following members on the finance committee: C. D. Gilfillan, C. C. Andrews and R. R. Greer.

As members at large on the committies on resolutions and state association: Resolutions, D. J. Buel of Ramsey, E. L. Trout of Rock and W. H. Grant of Faribault.

State association, A. B. Choate of Hennepin, A. P. McKinstry of Faribault and W. W. Swett of Ramsey. After adjournment the delegates from the different congressional committees filled out their committees, naming two for each from each district.

EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of the evening was read by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis an the subject, "Bad roads. Causes and Remedies Suggested. Needed Legislation."

An interesting and instructive paper was read by John D. Estabrook, formerly supervisor of highways of Philadelphia.

The last paper of the evening was presented by W. S. Chowen of Hennepin county on the subject. "Dirt and Gravel Roads, How maintained and Kept in Repair, Width of Tires. etc." Mr Chowen's paper was short, but very much to the point, dealing entirely with the practical side of the question.

SECOND DAY.

The afternoon session was opened in the house of representatives with the report of the committee on permanent organization, made by Chairman A. B. Choate. A constitution and code of bylaws were embodied in the report. The association is to have a president, secretary and treasurer, and one vice president from each county in the state. A quorum shall be twenty-five members.

The committee on resolutions, of which E. J. Buell was chairman, submitted a lengthy report, which was considered item by item. Several of the sections was stricken out. The resolution recommended that each township should raise a road tax of from 2 to 10 mills.

Other resolutions embodied in the report of the committee and adopted are as follows.

Resolved, that the system of assessing the cost of highways upon the benefited property holders has been successfully adopted in many cities and states, and in many counties of this state there is a strong sentiment in favor of applying this principle in the making of country roads. We therefore favor such changes in our constitution and laws as will permit the people of any county, city, village or township, by a two-thirds vote, to adopt this plan of assessment against beneficiaries, provided that no assessment shall be in excess of the actual benefits conferred and provided that in no case shall the adoption of this plan do away with the rights of communities under the present law.

Resolved, that the exemption of unusual railroad lands from taxation is in many counties, the greatest hindrance to good roads. We therefore demand such changes in our laws as will subject all land to taxation. We also demand that all railroad land be subjected to special assessment for street, roads, and other purposes, the same as other lands whenever such policy of special assessment may be adopted.

Resolved that the legislature be asked to make an appropriation to have 50,000 copies of the proceedings of this good roads convention printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the state,

Rufus Cook, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Stone Roads, the Two Systems, Telford and Macadam Compared, Common Gravel Roads, Drainage, Foundation Material for Wearing Surface."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The last order of business of the afternoon was the election of officers for the newly organized Minnesota State Road Improvement association. The election resulted as follows:

President. A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; treasurer, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul; secretary. F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; director, First congressional district, Anson A. Pierce, Wabasha; Second congressional district, W. W. Gorman, Montevideo; Third congressional district, V. H. Harris, Meeker; Fourth, Otis Staples, Stillwater; Fifth, William Donaldson, Minneapolis; Sixth, Fred O. Hodge; Seventh, Henry Feig, Kandiyohi.

One vice president was elected from each county.

At the morning session a paper was read by E. J. Hodgson on "State Good Roads Association and the Needs of such an Organization."

EVENING SESSION.

The evening address on the need of good roads by Prof. Isaac B Potter, editor of the magazine Good Roads, was in some respects the most interesting of the convention. His address was illustrated with stereopticon views.

The convention then adjourned.

How to Receive a Creditor.

The trials of a man collecting bills sometimes takes an annoying turn. One of those pleasant gentlemen stepped into an office, and, seeing the debtor talking to a number of lady friends, waited till he had leisure. Whereupon the debtor turned to the collector with a very pleasant manner and said: "I will loan you this much to-day. Come again when you are hard up," and smiled one of those smiles that crack a looking glass.—Hartford Post.

Attempted to Hold a Caucus.

Lincoln, Neb., Special—There was no material change in the senatorial ballot to-day. The Republicans tried to hold a caucus last night, but only forty-seven of the sixty-four members of the legislature were present.

FOUR AMERICAN MUMMIES.

The Remains of Four Toltecs, Who Died 800 Years Ago in Mexico.

The best and rarest of the curiosities at the California State Mining Bureau's museum are to be on exhibition at the Mechanics' fair, and among them are many things which have been seen by comparatively few. Some valuable new features are also to be included, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

There is the American mummy family, surpassing in interest the Egyptian mummies, because the bodies themselves, in remarkable preservation, are shown, and the beholder doesn't have to exercise his imagination on discolored cloth and painted wood. The American mummies are Toltecs, the race that preceded the Aztecs and once inhabited Mexico, and, as near as can be scientifically calculated, they died 400 years before Columbus discovered the land in which they were buried. The family consists of four, a man, woman and two children. All will be shown in the sitting postures exactly as they were found.

The bodies were discovered in a cave high up in the mountains of New Mexico, about 200 miles from Deming. They had been placed there fully 800 years ago, probably for protection against some enemy, and the entrance to the cave had been sealed with sun-dried adobe bricks and natural rocks, cemented together with adobe plaster. The mumified bodies of the male and female were found seated side by side, faced toward the east, as was the ancient burial custom. A 7-year old boy was at the right of the father, and a girl of probably 2 years was at the left of the mother. No embalming process had been used, and the petrification was entirely due to the drying action in that high and air tight cave. The skeletons are wonderfully well preserved and the muscles, nerves and tendons, with the various internal organs, all remain. The skin of the faces may even be seen, and on the head of the woman is yet her splendid growth of dark brown hair. The clothing remains, though not intact. The man's garment was of some rough material that looked like dried grass plaited. The woman was dressed in woven cloth and, true to her sex, she had the larger child clad in a fabric, while about the baby was a robe of fur. Eight centuries have passed and the Toltecs are going to the mechanic's fair.

FAST SKATING IN HOLLAND

The Dutchman Doesn't Look Handsome but he Goes at a Lively Gait.

The average Dutchman of the south, though he can skate very well, looks rather foolish on the ice. His short legs and wide breeches are admirable adjuncts to his nose, his thin cocked beard and the lumpishness of his expression, says Chambers' Journal. To be sure, this breadth makes him look important, but if he were less muscular it would be a sad hindrance to him in battling with the wind, which in winter is apt to make skating in one direction something of a trial. The Frieslander, however, is taller, better proportioned and in all respects a handsome fellow. The yellow beard he sometimes wears seems to put him at once on a footing of affinity with the other members of that respectable Anglo-Saxon family to which we ourselves belong quite as much as his provincial speech and his blue eyes. He is a most masterful creature when once he has put on those quaint, old-fashioned skates of his, and thinks nothing of making a score of miles from one village to another before you and I are out of bed. As for the cold, what cares he for it? He knows he must rely on that lusty circulation of his to keep him from being benumbed, though he clothe ever so lightly, and seems more regardful for his head—which a sealskin cap takes care of—than of his well-shaped body. A Friesland canal in winter is as lively as anything can be. The ice may not be very good or of unquestionable strength, but no sooner are the boats penned in and the broken pieces of ice sufficiently welded to allow him to skate between them than the sport begins. It is a feat of honor to be the first in the district to cross the canal when wintry season is in its youth. The name of the bold lad is remembered for a week or two, and I have no doubt his pluck stands him in good stead in the esteem of the cherry-cheeked damsels of his province, whose eyes dance past one so brightly when the ice festival is in full swing and journeying is all done on skates.

A GREAT SNAKE STORY.

When Rattlers Were So Thick in New Jersey That Hogs Fed on Them.

The other evening I dropped in at Chester's local grocery, where a number of the natives were congregated, talking politics, from which subject they suddenly switched off to rattlesnakes.

"Why," remarked one old man, taking a clay pipe from his mouth, "I can remember the time, when I was a boy, that the rattlesnakes were so that we didn't have to raise corn."

"What's corn got to do with rattlesnakes?" asked the grocer with a puzzled look.

"A good deal," replied the ancient tiller of the soil, "because they are better for pigs than corn is. Why, we used to let the pigs run wild, and the way they'd swallow those rattlers was a caution. I have known some of the pigs to swallow them alive, and one day I put my ear against the side of one of my porkers and I heard the snake a-rattling away inside like a seventeen-year locust, and the hog was grinning like all possessed."

"How did the pigs catch them?" asked the grocer.

"I found a plan all by accident," replied the farmer. "One day my boy put an old hat of his sister's on one of the pigs for fun. It was awful funny to see the big ribbons tied under the hog's chin. But he soon learned that the hat had a stuffed bird on it, and he pretended he was asleep, and as soon as a snake ventured near to charm the stuffed bird the pig would grab him. I soon had hats with stuffed bluebirds on all the pigs, and then they caught the snakes so fast that when they had eaten their fill there were enough dead ones lying around to fertilize the farm, and——"

When he looked up we had all fled.
—R. K. Munkittrick.

ARRESTED AN EMPEROR.

Old Sparks and His Queer Recontre With Napoleon III.

"Old Sparks," as he was known—in no disrespectful sense, mind you—I find has not quite gone out of the memory of New Yorkers. In his day "Old Sparks" was quite a character in this city. He was for years one of the New York "leatherheads," as the old-time policeman were known. One evening he arrested a couple of young fellows for being drunk and disorderly.

"And who do you suppose one of them was?" was the stereotyped question that "Old Sparks" used to gloatingly put at this stage of the story.

"Give it up," was of course the answer.

"Why, it was none other than Louis Napoleon, who was afterward the emperor of France, Napoleon III. He was then a bartender over in Hoboken, and had come over to New York that night on a little racket. He drank too much and got noisy, as Frenchmen will, so I had to arrest him. He took it very good naturedly, told me who he was and proved it to my satisfaction. He seemed a very pleasant, nice young fellow, and so I let him go. I was always glad I did. But I shall never forget that I once arrested Napoleon III."

From a police station cell to a throne is quite a jump, is it not?

Money for Farmers.

The moral enforced by the low price of wheat is an ancient one, which the Pioneer Press has preached to the people, not entirely without effect it is glad to say, for the last twenty years. It is through diversified farming that our agricultural interest is to work out its own salvation; and the men who are suffering because they have expended all their capital and labor on the production of wheat which will market for little above what it has cost them, have, to a certain extent, only themselves to blame. The plain fact is that there is over-production of wheat. There is more wheat raised in the world than can be marketed, under ordinary conditions, at a price sufficient to give the grower a reasonable compensation for his work. This is natural conseqence of an unprecedented development of the wheat-growing area in the United States. Under the stimulous of cheap lands and low transportation rates, the wheat product of this country has increased faster than the world's demand, so that there is a steady surplus. It is a state of things which will remedy itself in the course of a few years; but in the meantime it is full of hardship for those whose dependence is upon a crop no longer rated at a price which gives a living profit.

When this state of affairs comes to pass in any other business, unless it is known to be temporary, men do not continue to put their labor into products that offer no satisfactory return. They change their industry with surprising swiftness to conform to the transitions of the market, and over-production cures itself by the transfer of activity from the field where there is too much to that where there is a deficit. Now it is really easier for the farmer to do this than for any other man. The maunfactuer cannot cease making one product and engage his men upon another without extensive changes and considerable loss. But the fields of the farmer are, unless climatic conditions forbid it, as available for the growing of one product as another. If he continues to raise wheat and nothing but wheat, when every elevator is full and all the side-tracks are crowded with cars, when the price is unsatisfactory and shows no sign of recovery, he must lay the major part of the blame for his misfortune upon himself. For he can diversify his industry when he pleases to do so. The wisdom of it has been appreciated by a great many farmers of Minnesota who have escaped from the thralldom of the single crop idea. Our great dairying interest has arisen largely in response to the demand for diversification. But the whole Northwest is still more indifferent than it should be to the advantages of mixed farming, and especially to the need of a larger attention to the raising of live stock.

To consider but a single item, there has been now for some years a constant demand for more hogs than the market can furnish, at prices which makes hog-raising a remunerative business. This does not require the abandonment of other farm interests, or any especial changes in the farmer's programme. The hog is an animal easily cared for, a good forager, and thriving upon the products of the farm and the refuse of the dairy. There is a splendid market right here at home. The great packing industry of St. Paul is hampered only by lack of the raw material. While thousands of cars of wheat are waiting on the tracks for a chance to unload, and for the buyer who does not come, the machinery of the pork packing establishments can run only on short time because not enough hogs can be secured to keep it busy. There is no trouble with the demand. It was satisfactory before, and now the removal of the embargo placed by foreign nations upon American hog products has increased it vastly. The officers of St Paul packing institutions say that they could have used this year more than twice the number of hogs they have been able to buy, although one concern has expended $5,000,000 in that time for hogs and cattle among the farmers of the state. A bushel of wheat is worth now from 40 to 50 cents at the farm, according to the market; which is little if any more than cost of production, and sometimes below it. A good hog is worth from $18 to $20. There is good money in breeding them for such a market, and an escape from the conditions which have borne so hardly upon the farming population in the last few years. The future of the farmer depends upon his ability to conform his labor to the state of the market. When any manufactured commodity falls so low in price that there is no money in making it, the capitalists form a combine and either shut down part of the mills or engage their machinery in other business until demand has increased, meantime securing a larger price for the lessened output and making themselves whole. That is the policy for the farmer, and it does not need an organization or a combine. Let every farmer in the Northwest give at least a portion of his time, of his labor and of his acreage to the raising of cattle and hogs for the market. He will get more money for the wheat that he raises with the balance than he does now for a greater crop, and the handsome receipts from these other interests will be clear profit. Diversified farming is more than ever the true gospel for the farmer to-day. Those who have tried it know that there is money in it. Let us see more of it yet in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the pulse of prosperity will cease to beat high or low with every fluctuation of the wheat market.

Barley-Fed Hogs.

From St. Paul Saturday Reporter Dec. 31st 1893.

Geo. Fowler, of Fowler Bros. Mapleton. North Dakata, brought in a couple more loads of barley-fed hogs last week, of their own feeding, that compared with any hogs in the yard as regards to quality. Mr. Fowler has tried hog raising in that northern country for several years, feeding barley and occasionally wheat screenings and finds he can raise as good a hog on barley and as cheap, as on corn. In fact, he brought in a load of barley hogs two years ago that were the best received here that year.

We think Northern Minnesota farmers especially those above the "cornbelt," would do well to think over the above when they are selling wheat at 40 to 50c per bushel. Hogs can be raised as well and as cheaply in Northern Minnesota as in Iowa.

It may take better winter quarters in Minnesota, but to offset that it is well to remember that a case of hog cholera was never heard of in the colder climate. South St. Paul wants a million hogs in '93, and will take every hog raised in Minnesota at its market value for cash. The average cost of hogs on this market for the past five years is about $4 50, which pays a profit in excess of any crop the farmer can raise, while the present price is about $7.50 per c. w. t., live weight.

Farmers should diversify their product. Constant raising of wheat and grain impoverishes the land, and renders it comparatively, of little value. A crop of hogs can be raised and marketed in from ten to twelve months. Every farmer north of St. Paul should raise, at least a few hogs, and they should use good judgment in securing good breeds of hogs. Farmers who wish to engage in hog raising can secure the breeding hogs, any day in the year, at the Stock Yards, in South St. Paul, this fact is mentioned as farmers are constantly asking us where they can secure the stock hogs.

Don't Check Perspiration.

It is singular that although the fact that perspiration is the only safeguard provided by nature against sunstroke has appeared in print hundreds and thousands of times, people are still on the look-out for something to check perspiration, instead of increasing it, during the intense heat. Not a day passes but we have calls for something to check perspiration, and the explanation that nothing can be safely used for this purpose is accepted with very poor grace by those to whom it is given. It is dangerous to even check perspiration of the feet unless it is very excessive, and even then the remedy is apt to be worse than the disease. Of course this only refers to perspiring during hot weather; cold sweats are a never-failing indication of intense weakness, and ought to receive prompt medical attention.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tommy Was Hungry.

An old lady, who is very much of a bore, paid a visit to a family on Madison avenue. She prolonged her stay, and finally said to one of the children:

"I'm going away directly, Tommy, and I want you to go part of the way with me."

"Can't do it; we are going to have dinner as soon as you leave," replied Tommy.

A Difference in Dates.

He, after the introduction—I don't suppose you remember me, but I think we used to be in the same Sunday-school class together.

She—I don't think so. When I was a little girl in Sunday-school I was always in a girls' class.

He—But this was when you were a teacher.—Truth.

Alaska miners pay 50 cents for a potato.

The youngest English bride on record was 2 years old.

After the Grip



"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength, like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended; I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with HOOD'S PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such

Mrs. Emerson.

Hood's Cures

fine preparations as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills." MRS. ISAIAH EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT — TAKE THE BEST — COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Try the Cure

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

IMPORTED Percheron & Shire Stallions first class $800, 1, 2 & 3 years' time. Imported mares cheap. Hiram C. Wheeler, Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

Every Person Should Read This

This is the season when a slight cold is apt to develope into serious pulmonary trouble. You should therefore guard against the first approach of the evil. If you are troubled in this way, the time to attend to it is now. Ask your druggist for Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. If he has not got it, write your name on a postal card and send it to the SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill., and we will send you by return mail free, a trial bottle of this great remedy. It is the only cough remedy on the market that does not contain poison. We make you this offer, because we want you to try our remedy. We are so confident it is what you want, that we are willing to stake our reputation on it.



SEEDS WARRANTED. Best in the World.

By mail, postage paid, 1 cent a package and up. Grand lot of EXTRAS given with every order. Prettiest and only FREE Catalogue in the world with pictures of all varieties. Send yours and neighbors' address.

R. H. SHUMWAY, ROCKFORD, - ILLINOIS.

HOUSES

Painted with the

Clare-Speaker Paint

Will look well for years. This paint covers more, looks better and wears longer than any other. The colors are the most modern shades. If you intend painting it will pay to use these goods. Color cards and valuable information free. Ask your dealer for color cards or address THE CLARE-SPEAKER CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

HALL'S

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed amomg *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins*, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid* to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WITH PICK AND SHOVEL.

Graphic Story About Ice Mining for Codfish.

An old sailor to the Artic region has been telling how he misses really cold weather down this way:

"Tain't the kind of air I'm used ter," he said. "I don't believe I'll ever get what I want this side of the Labrador. You don't have to fish for cod down to the Labrador. You just gets a pick and shovel and mines 'em just mine 'em out of the icebergs. They're frozen in fast. Some of 'em have been in there for a million years, more or less. They got catched up some time and just frozen in. A whaling man 't knows his business can tell off hand where he'd strike a paying lead. He lands a crew on a berg and they cut a level place to stand on and then just open galleries into the ice. You find the cod in seams like coal. I never worked in a coal pit but I've had the thing explained to me, and it's about the same. The cod were swimming around and a layer of them got frozen. Then would come a layer of plain ice underneath, without any trimmings and afterward another layer of cod. It's colder work than fishing, cod mining is, but the returns are quicker. There are mines down to the Labrador that have been worked for years and years until they have run out. The Yak's—them's the Eskimos—know where the best cod mines are and they won't tell but the whalers know a thing or two likewise. I'm a whaler myself.

MENAGERIES OF METAPHOR.

Some of the Queer Expressions Used by the Nations.

Let us take a turn with the animals and insects of metaphor. The Scotch have a saying: "You have a bee in your bonnet." The meaning is that the head has a new idea or fancy that is for the time paramount. "Your head is full of bees" is an old-time phrase, meaning that dreamy theories have taken possession of the brain. The connection between bees and the soul was once generally maintained: hence Mohammed admits bees to paradise. The moon was called a "bee" by the priestesses of Ceres, and the word lunatic still means one with "bees in his head."

"The wolf at the door," is a common expression in all countries, and we say of a ravenous eater: "He has a wolf in his stomach." It implies hunger, starvation. It is said that there are people who use the term literally to frighten their young children into habits of industry and economy, so that the wolf of hunger may never appear at the doors.

"A frog in the throat" is a common expression referring to a husky speaker.

"I smell a rat" has long been a popular saying when some mystery has been discovered or a hidden clue found. It was an Irish barrister who got off the mixed metaphor: "I smell a rat. I see him waving in the air; but if we are careful we shall nip him in the bud."

IN COUNTLESS NUMBERS.

Millions of Quail Throughout Yuma County, A. T.

There surely will be an exodus from some sections of the world which will take up its line of march for the Mohawk Valley, Yuma County. The children of Israel were at one time fed by the number of quail that flocked around them, and manna from heaven. If they were in the Mohawk Valley they could do equally as well. The quail literally cover the ground, and can be caught by hand. Those who are profiting by catching and shipping them to San Francisco capture more than they can bag. Hundreds of dozens are shipped daily by express. They have used up all their lumber for boxes, and have about used all the barley sacks in the country, shipping them in that manner. The children make from $7 to $20 a day catching them, and their numbers do not seem to diminish. Similar reports of the great number of these birds come from Agua Caliente and Gila Bend, and their slaughter goes along daily.—Yuma (A. T.) Sentinel.

Cinnamon Kills Microbes.

After a prolonged research and experiment in Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland is reported to have come to the conclusion that no living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours. It destroys microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal, and M. Chamberlain holds that a decoction of cinnamon ought to be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera. There is nothing new in all this. In the oldest known medical prescriptions for infectious diseases cinnamon was a prominent ingredient, and it was in great request during the plague in London. There is no reason for doubting that the physicians of those days were as familiar with its medicinal properties as with its odor.—American Register.

Legal Advice Was Not Wanted.

Watson—Up again for stealing chickens, Uncle Mose, are you?

Uncle Mose—Yes sir, I guess so.

"I suppose you'll want some legal advice, won't you?"

"No, sir; I'se gwine to have a lawyer this time."—Inter Ocean.

How She Became Famous.

"How can she command such a salary when she is only an ordinary little actress?"

Parsons—Heavens, man, she is the only actress in America who hasn't been chosen as the model of the Montana statue.—Inter Ocean.

MEN

We will send you the MARVELOUS and UNFAILING French Preparation, CALTHOS FREE by MAIL, and a legally executed guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, and RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it & pay if satisfied.

Von Mohl Co., Importers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO. 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

LONDON BALM CO. NEW YORK. CURES CATARRH HAY FEVER PRICE 50

SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MUSTARD AS A WEAPON.

Sweet Revenge of a Paris Girl for Being Jilted.

A young lady in Paris had been jilted by her lover, though she had tried all she could to retain her place in his affections. After she had wept in solitude for several days she determined to have her revenge. The Viscount was preparing to dine at his Club, and was only waiting for the return of his valet, whom he had sent out for a paper, when there was a loud ring and he had to open the door himself. Before him stood a tall female figure dressed in black, her face ghastly pale with suppressed emotion. The Viscount started back—"Jeanne."

The young lady advanced a tew steps into the passage, hissed the word "Wretch!" and produced from behind her back a small Venetian phial, the gift of a former lover. Quick as lightning she lifted it in the air and dashed its contents in the face of the gay deciever. With a loud yell he dropped to the ground and shouted for help. The neighbors, the concierge and the police hastened to the spot. The unhappy man could not be persuaded to get up from the ground, on which he rolled about in apparent agony, crying, Vitriol! vitriol I am a dead man!" Meanwhile Jeanne stood there like a marble statue, gazing at her victim.

"Are you the perpetrator of the deed?" gasped the Commissary of Police, out of breath with running up the stairs.

Jeanne gave a silent nod.

"You have thrown a corrosive fluid at his face?"

Another nod.

"I am dying—dying!"

"What kind of fluid was it?"

Jeanne hesitated to reply. A gleam of fierce satisfaction illuminated her features. Then came the answer, clear and steady, from her lips:

"A very weak infusion of mustard."

Jeanne was avenged. Paris had not laughed so much for a long time. The Viscount has made himself scarce.

To Beat Cash Registers.

Within the past few years there have been a large number of inventions patented and placed on the market, each designed to prevent conductors, bartenders and even clerks and waiters from pocketing their employers money. But, notwithstanding that the machines are supposed to be infallible and cost $100 and upwards, "the game," as the sporty boys say, "can be beat." A reporter found one of these boys who could beat the game in an East Side cafe, who kindly explained how the "racket was worked" after he had received the price of several rounds of drink which he forgot to ring up on the register.

"Yer see dat all us's has ter do is dis," he said. "When der bloaks gits in front of de bar and squeals off de stuff faster dan I kin git the change, why, all I has ter do is ter wait till dey has tree or four rounds. Den I takes de chink aud whacks up wid de boss. I rings de bell two or three times tor some of the chink dat de boss gits, and de rest goes inter me pocket, see? Youse know dat I can't work for er dead horse. Yes see all I has ter do is ter ring de bell for what ever price I wants."—New York Sun.

Some European soldiers still wear body armor.

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the "Bull's Head trade-mark on the wrapper.

Greek helmets covered the head, back of neck, ears and eyes.

It is because persons who once try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, always buy it again, that its sales have become so enormous. The success of this great remedy in curing cold, cough, croup and sore-throat is simply marvelous.

Mount Ætna had its first recorded eruption in 425 B. C.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

R. A. T. S. are the suggestive initials of the name of a Dowagiac, Mich., social club.

A pamphlet describing home treatment for all chronic diseases sent free. Address St. Paul Medical & Surgical Institute Merrill Building, St. Paul, Minn.

About 25,000 new volumes are added to the Boston Public Library each year.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world.—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

The steam printing press was invented by Richard Hoe in 1842.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

America used 19,685,000 bottles of French champagne in '92.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters cure Dizziness. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day,

Just so surely will a neglected attack of liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. To the prompt, certain relief of this ailment, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is particularly adapted as well as to the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the Bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

JUST A LITTLE

pain neglected, may become

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

Just a little

SPRAIN

may make a cripple.

Just a little

BRUISE

may make serious inflammation.

Just a little

BURN

may make an ugly scar,

Just a little

COST

will get a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE STORY TELLER



WIDGERY'S FLIGHT.

CHAPTER I.

"Mrs. Nobler! I'll have his blood!"

The person to whom this sanguinary observation was addressed was the proprietress of a highly respectable boarding house in the neighborhood of Bloomsbury Square, at which the speaker—Mr. Widgery—had been long resident. It was breakfast time, but his matutinal meal stood on the table untouched, while with the pale and haggard face of one whose last night's couch had brought him neither rest nor comfort, he stood on the hearthrug with his hair in disorder, and his back to the fire.

"You have heard what I said, Mrs. Nobler, and I repeat it, reckless of consequences. I'll have his blood."

"Oh, pray don't talk in that horrible way, sir. Why should you? Ask yourself calmly, Mr. Widgery, why should you?"

Mr. Widgery gave utterance to a brief derisive laugh, and first slapping his forehead, wheeled round and addressed his reflected self in the looking-glass:

"You hear that, Samuel Widgery, With your brain like a glowing coal and consuming with a parching thirst for revenge, you are requested to question yourself calmly—to meditate tranquilly, and contemplate affairs in their present aspect with an unimpassioned gaze! But no matter, I have sworn it shall be done. I am not blaming you, Mrs. Nobler," and he faced round again to his landlady. "True, had you not broken your rule and taken a lady—Miss Dimpleton—to board here my peace of mind would probably have remained intact. But when you did so you were unaware, as I was, that you were harboring beneath your roof a serpent in man's shape—a snake in the grass, who would give Judas points and beat him hollow at his own game."

"It appears to me, Mr. Widgery, that if any one is to blame it is Miss Dimpleton herself. Little did I think that when she first came here that she would cause dissension between two of my oldest and most esteemed——"

"Oh! That is your opinion, Mrs. Nobler, is it?" Mr. Widgery savagely interrupted her. "There is no one to blame but Miss Dimpleton. And yet I am requested to remain calm! Pray ma'am, does it not occur to you that Mr. Flincher may be slightly—we won't say much but just a tiny morsel to blame as well?"

"To be sure, sir, Mr. Flincher ought to have known," returned Mrs. Nobler, who was threatened with the loss of one of two good lodgers, "he ought to have known that Miss D. had been out and about with you, and had given you encouragement to believe——"

"He did not know it, ma'am. As you are aware Mrs. Nobler," and here little Mr. Widgery's voice grew husky, and he put his handkerchief to his eyes, "as you are aware, ma'am, we are bosom friends and have no secrets from each other. There is the baseness of it. I was always praising her to him. 'I can't understand a fellow being so infatuated with a girl, he would remark. 'But you would not be surprised if you became so well acquainted with her as I am,' I made answer. 'Her being pretty as a peach, Flincher, is the least part of it. It is not until you have gained her confidence a little that you learn what a bewitching way she has, and how perfectly enchanting is her manner and her conversation.' And now he robs me of her! Treacherously and underhandedly invites her to go to a ball with him, and she goes and makes light of it afterwards when I reproach her. And as for the villain Flincher——"

"Oh, Mr. Wid ery!"

"I beg pardon, ma'am. I was forgetting that we are speaking of a favorite of yours. As for that model of honesty and self-denial Mr. Joseph Flincher, you yourself heard what were his parting words to me after our row this morning? He declared that she had merely been having a bit of fun with me, and that he had been the favored suitor from the first."

But that was not until you had threatened that you would do him a mortal injury if you caught him speaking with Miss Dimpleton again. Most likely, sir, he no more meant it than you did."

"What he meant, Mrs. Nobler, is his lookout," returned Mr. Widgery, looking as wicked as Cain. "I know what I mean, and he had best beware."

All the same, and despite Mr. Widgery's complaint of having been greviously injured, it can not be denied that Daisy Dimpleton was not without justification for having transferred her smiles. Mr. W. was not, to all intents and purposes, an eligible lover. It was no more than natural, perhaps, that his lack of personal attractions should make him jealously observant of any notice taken by his heart's idol of anybody better looking than himself, and in this respect Mr. Flincher had decidedly the advantage; for, whereas the former, besides being of insignificant stature, was a melancholy and bilious temperament, with weak-looking and wispy hair, a sallow complexion, and a nose so much too small as his mouth, was too large, Joe Flincher was a well-proportioned young fellow, of five feet nine, with a pleasant face and manner to say nothing of his brown curly hair, and a moustache with which no possible fault might be found except that it partly concealed a set of teeth—white and even as those of a two-year-old terrier.

But Flincher was not a young man easily captivated by female charms, and when pretty Daisy Dimpleton first came to live at the boarding house, and discovered that his friend Widgery was deeply smitten, he was content to make himself agreeable to her when occasion required, and there was an end of it. Although Mr. Widgery had somewhat exaggerated the facts of the case when he told Mrs. Nobler he and Mr. Flincher were such bosom friends that they had no secret from each other, it was true that he made no secret of his ardent affection for Miss Dimpleton. Indeed, it became so much the engrossing theme of his conversation that, quite bored with it, Flincher had chaffed him on his infatuation. This, however, was a state of affairs that did not last very long. Within a few weeks Mr. Widgery's moody and suspicious temper, and his frequent fits of groundless jealousy, caused a coolness between him and Miss Daisy, but it was not until Widgery had confided to Mr. Flincher that he was sorry he had ever made acquaintance with such a giddy little gadfly, and openly slighted her, that the latter began to entertain the idea that perhaps he himself might do better with her.

Both young men were engaged all day in the city, and Mr Flincher was generally the first to return in the evening. As already mentioned, they were exemplary lodgers—regular in their habits and punctual in their payments; but, as was only to be expected, on account of his cheerful and contented disposition, Mr. Flincher stood highest in the esteem of Mrs. Nobler. When the latter came home she thought it her duty to acquaint him with the vengeful threats Mr. Widgery had uttered against him, at the same time begging of him to be careful. But Mr. Flincher only laughed.

"He does not mean any harm, Mrs. Nobler. He is a frothy, little chap when he gets into a passion, but if I live until he assassinates me I am booked for being the oldest inhabitant of Bloomsbury."

Mr. Widgery did not return that night till Mr. Flincher had retired to rest, and next morning Mrs. Nobler, white as the breakfast table-cloth, had something startling to tell. She had discovered a pistol in Mr. Widgery's room! Not in a drawer or cupboard, where the innocent possessor of such a weapon would have deposited it, but under the edge of the carpet at the back of a couch. Widgery had gone to business, and the alarmed landlady brought it down in her hand—holding it with a duster and at arm's length. It was an old-fashioned pistol with a single-barrel, and it was loaded!

Mr. Flincher looked puzzled and a little dismayed as well.

"Upon my word it looks as though the vindictive little beggar meant mischief. Stay, though! For all we know it may have been lying where you found it previous to our quarrel. He knows as much about firearms a of astronomy, and it may have come into his possession in some odd way or other, and he hid it there because he was afraid of it."

"But the carpet was taken up for beating only yesterday, and my looking to see if Mary had laid it down properly led to my finding the murderous thing."

"Then he must have purchased it and brought it home last night. Mrs. Nobler, it looks rather ugly. Something will have to be done."

"Something shall be done, Mr. Flincher. I shall be sorry to part with Mr. Widgery, but I can't risk the house getting a bad name through a murder being done in it. I will give him notice to quit this very night."

"You are very considerate, Mrs. Nobler, especially as regards the reputation of the house," returned Mr. Flincher laughingly. "You might, perhaps, arrange with Widgery to shoot me away from home, and then you need not give him notice. But a still better plan, I think, will be for me to withdraw the charge from the pistol—he will never miss it—and for you to replace it where you found it, and we will say nothing about it and await results."

But Mr. Flincher was not quite faithful to this compact. It was such a good joke that he could not resist confiding it to Daisy Dimpleton. It was late in the evening when he and Daisy were taking a walk in Regent's Park.

"But good gracious, Joseph," said she, as with a little shiver she tightened the linking of their arms. "you don't think he could be so malicious and wicked as to want to shoot you?"

"Don't I tell you he has vowed to shed my blood. And such being seriously his intention I cannot see that he could adopt a nearer or more convenient means than by putting a bullet in me. It is fortunate, Daisy," continued Widgery's rival merrily, "that the deadly weapon is not doubled-barrelled, or there might be a bullet for each of us."

"Oh, pray don't make fun of anything so dreadful."

"Dreadful! Why what is there to be afraid of in an empty pistol? I tell you what though, Daisy, it would no more than serve him right if he were so malicious as to make use of it, to turn the tables on him."

"Which tables? What do you mean, Mr. Flincher?"

"Just this. If he fired at me, and I could any way manage it, I would fall down flat and pretend that——"

And at the very instant, and as though as a challenge to him to attempt the manœuvre he was speaking of, came the bang of a pistol shot, and as Daisy Dimpleton uttered a cry of affright, down fell Mr. Joseph Flincher at full length on the grass, and there stood Mr. Widgery, scarce a dozen paces off, with the smoking pistol still in his grasp, and seemingly horror-stricken by the ghastly deed he had done. Fortunately the part of the park where the tragedy was enacted was not much frequented. No one was in sight, and the explosion had not been a particularly loud one.

Overcome with terror, and scarce knowing what she did, Miss Dimpleton knelt down by Mr. Flincher.

"Oh heavens! Are you shot? Has he killed you?"

Her face was close to his as she spoke—he was lying at full length and flat on his back—but his countenance, instead of being death-like and pallid, became instantly overpowered with a broad grin.

"I am all right," he whispered, softly and quickly. "Keep it up. Make him believe that I am dead as a door nail."

Miss Dimpleton, who was a young person of lively disposition, took the cue without a moment's hesitation.

"Oh, how cruel, how cruel!" she exclaimed in agony. "Oh, tell me you are not dead, Say one word to me!"

Mr. Flincher made no verbal response. He gasped, made a gurgling noise in his throat, raised his head and shoulders from the ground, and then fell back with a dull, dead thud.

"Oh, horror, horror!" groaned Mr. Widgery in hollow tones (he had not moved an inch from the spot where he stood when he took such fatal aim,) "I have slain him! my dear friend and companion——"

"Is no more," said Miss Dimpleton sternely as she rose to her feet. "You have sacrificed him to your insane jealously, and it will be my duty to bear witness against you, however terrible the consequences."

"But is it certain the vital spark has fled?" exclaimed Mr. Widgery wildly; "medical aid may save him. I will run for a doctor while you stay with him."

And away he went with the speed of a professional pedestrian.

But although half frantic with remorse for the terrible deed he had done, the instinct of self-preservation did not forsake him. He made a call on the first doctor he could find, and left word that his services were immediately required in the park by a gentleman who had met with a serious accident. But he did not return with the medical man. Indeed, he hurried off in an exactly opposite direction, and made for the nearest station on the Great Western line. Fortunately but a few days previous he had drawn a quarter's salary. Devonshire, he resolved, was a far-distant and quiet part of the country for one who presently would be sought for by the minions of the law to flee to, and within an hour he was journeying thither at express speed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

It is a good idea to grow such farm products as fluctuate least in its value. It enables one to calculate with some degree of certainty upon the outcome of his work. A good draft horse is such a product.

A YOUNG man at Moline, Ill., is suing his barber for $5,000 damages for mutilating his mustache in the process of trimming it. Perhaps the barber had a switch to look after and was in a hurry.

THEY WANT GOOD ROADS.

DELEGATES MEET AT ST. PAUL IN CONVENTION.

And Discuss How the Arteries of Commerce and Communication Can Be Constructed and Kept in Order.

ST. PAUL, Special:—That the people of Minnesota are in Sympathy with the movement for better roads was attested yesterday by the large attendance at the good roads convention. The wisdom of calling such a convention has already been seen, and no one who was present at yesterday's sessions can doubt the future good to be derived from it. The attendance was much larger than was expected, nearly 400 people being present. The afternoon adjournment of the legislature made it possible for the members of the two houses to attend the sessions of the convention, and many improved the opportunity, crowding the chamber of commerce to its utmost capacity. Many of the legislators were delegates.

The papers presented yesterday were to the point and highly instructive. They received close attention and the discussions which ensued were participated in by many delegates. That the convention will result in good to the state no one doubts. A bill may possibly be introduced at this session looking toward the correction of some of the abuses under the present law. For the people are tired of the poll tax and the old system of working it out on the country road, and they demand a modern and more effective system. A bill will probably be framed embodying the desired points.

GETTING TO WORK.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, chief consul of the Minnesota division of the League of American Wheelmen. At that hour the chamber was well filled. The objects of the meeting were briefly outlined by the chairman. He referred to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance one year ago that there should be better roads in the state, and the part the wheelmen's association had taken in calling this convention.

On the temporary organization Hon. Henry R. Wells of Fillmore, was elected chairman by acclamation, and J. B. Hoxsie of St. Paul secretary. Judge Wells made a few remarks upon the great necessity of some action in securing good roads. Legislation, he said, would be necessary to accomplish the end, but he cautioned the convention against undue haste. He then appointed the following committees: Credentials, Messrs. A. B. Choate, W. H. Grant and J. M. Johnson; permanent organization and rules, Messrs. C. D. Belden, Paul A. Lavallee; A. T. Anderson, M. A. Ostander and C. H. Strobeck.

The first paper of the convention was read by W. W. Pendergast, of the agricultural college. His subject was "Good Roads—Their Influence on the Intellectual, Moral and Social Welfare of the State." It was a most excellent paper and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The committee on credentials submitted their report after which the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations: President, H. R. Wells of Fillmore county; vice presidents, W. A. Van Slyke of Ramsey, A. T. Ankeny of Hennepin, F. S. Johnson of Goodhue, John Beach of Mower, H. W. Donaldson of Kittson, D. C. Davis of Cottonwood, B. F. Howard of St. Louis, James Madigan of Meeker, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul, A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; assistant secretaries, H. S. Taylor and R. V. Pratt; stenographer, J. H. Savage.

The report of the comittee was accepted. President Wells made a short speech, thanking the committee for the honor conferred upon him.

"European Roads" was the title of the first paper of the afternoon, by Gen. C. C. Andrews, and it was listened to with great interest.

Gen. Andrews was followed by George W. Sublette, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, who read a paper on pavement and roads in cities and towns.

A general discussion of the papers followed, participated in by a large number of the delegates.

The chairman announced the following members on the finance committee: C. D. Gilfillan, C. C. Andrews and R. R. Greer.

As members at large on the committies on resolutions and state association: Resolutions, D. J. Buel of Ramsey, E. L. Trout of Rock and W. H. Grant of Faribault.

State association, A. B. Choate of Hennepin, A. P. McKinstry of Faribault and W. W. Swett of Ramsey. After adjournment the delegates from the different congressional committees filled out their committees, naming two for each from each district.

EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of the evening was read by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis an the subject, "Bad roads. Causes and Remedies Suggested. Needed Legislation."

An interesting and instructive paper was read by John D. Estabrook, formerly supervisor of highways of Philadelphia.

The last paper of the evening was presented by W. S. Chowen of Hennepin county on the subject. "Dirt and Gravel Roads, How maintained and Kept in Repair, Width of Tires. etc." Mr Chowen's paper was short, but very much to the point, dealing entirely with the practical side of the question.

SECOND DAY.

The afternoon session was opened in the house of representatives with the report of the committee on permanent organization, made by Chairman A. B. Choate. A constitution and code of bylaws were embodied in the report. The association is to have a president, secretary and treasurer, and one vice president from each county in the state. A quorum shall be twenty-five members.

The committee on resolutions, of which E. J. Buell was chairman, submitted a lengthy report, which was considered item by item. Several of the sections was stricken out. The resolution recommended that each township should raise a road tax of from 2 to 10 mills.

Other resolutions embodied in the report of the committee and adopted are as follows.

Resolved, that the system of assessing the cost of highways upon the benefited property holders has been successfully adopted in many cities and states, and in many counties of this state there is a strong sentiment in favor of applying this principle in the making of country roads. We therefore favor such changes in our constitution and laws as will permit the people of any county, city, village or township, by a two-thirds vote, to adopt this plan of assessment against beneficiaries, provided that no assessment shall be in excess of the actual benefits conferred and provided that in no case shall the adoption of this plan do away with the rights of communities under the present law.

Resolved, that the exemption of unusual railroad lands from taxation is in many counties, the greatest hindrance to good roads. We therefore demand such changes in our laws as will subject all land to taxation. We also demand that all railroad land be subjected to special assessment for street, roads, and other purposes, the same as other lands whenever such policy of special assessment may be adopted.

Resolved that the legislature be asked to make an appropriation to have 50,000 copies of the proceedings of this good roads convention printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the state,

Rufus Cook, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Stone Roads, the Two Systems, Telford and Macadam Compared, Common Gravel Roads, Drainage, Foundation Material for Wearing Surface."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The last order of business of the afternoon was the election of officers for the newly organized Minnesota State Road Improvement association. The election resulted as follows:

President, A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; treasurer, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; director, First congressional district, Anson A. Pierce, Wabasha; Second congressional district, W. W. Gorman, Montevideo; Third congressional district, V. H. Harris, Meeker; Fourth, Otis Staples, Stillwater; Fifth, William Donaldson, Minneapolis; Sixth, Fred O. Hodge; Seventh, Henry Feig, Kandiyohi.

One vice president was elected from each county.

At the morning session a paper was read by E. J. Hodgson on "State Good Roads Association and the Needs of such an Organization."

EVENING SESSION.

The evening address on the need of good roads by Prof. Isaac B. Potter, editor of the magazine Good Roads, was in some respects the most interesting of the convention. His address was illustrated with stereopticon views.

The convention then adjourned.

How to Receive a Creditor.

The trials of a man collecting bills sometimes takes an annoying turn. One of those pleasant gentlemen stepped into an office, and, seeing the debtor talking to a number of lady friends, waited till he had leisure. Whereupon the debtor turned to the collector with a very pleasant manner and said: "I will loan you this much to-day. Come again when you are hard up," and smiled one of those smiles that crack a looking glass.—Hartford Post.

Attempted to Hold a Caucus.

Lincoln, Neb., Special—There was no material change in the senatorial ballot to-day. The Republicans tried to hold a caucus last night, but only forty-seven of the sixty-four members of the legislature were present.

FOUR AMERICAN MUMMIES.

The Remains of Four Toltecs, Who Died 800 Years Ago in Mexico.

The best and rarest of the curiosities at the California State Mining Bureau's museum are to be on exhibition at the Mechanics' fair, and among them are many things which have been seen by comparatively few. Some valuable new features are also to be included, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

There is the American mummy family, surpassing in interest the Egyptian mummies, because the bodies themselves, in remarkable preservation, are shown, and the beholder doesn't have to exercise his imagination on discolored cloth and painted wood. The American mummies are Toltecs, the race that preceded the Aztecs and once inhabited Mexico, and, as near as can be scientifically calculated, they died 400 years before Columbus discovered the land in which they were buried. The family consists of four, a man, woman and two children. All will be shown in the sitting postures exactly as they were found.

The bodies were discovered in a cave high up in the mountains of New Mexico, about 200 miles from Deming. They had been placed there fully 800 years ago, probably for protection against some enemy, and the entrance to the cave had been sealed with sun-dried adobe bricks and natural rocks, cemented together with adobe plaster. The mumified bodies of the male and female were found seated side by side, faced toward the east, as was the ancient burial custom. A 7-year old boy was at the right of the father, and a girl of probably 2 years was at the left of the mother. No embalming process had been used, and the petrification was entirely due to the drying action in that high and air tight cave. The skeletons are wonderfully well preserved and the muscles, nerves and tendons, with the various internal organs, all remain. The skin of the faces may even be seen, and on the head of the woman is yet her splendid growth of dark brown hair. The clothing remains, though not intact. The man's garment was of some rough material that looked like dried grass plaited. The woman was dressed in woven cloth and, true to her sex, she had the larger child clad in a fabric, while about the baby was a robe of fur. Eight centuries have passed and the Toltecs are going to the mechanic's fair.

FAST SKATING IN HOLLAND

The Dutchman Doesn't Look Handsome but he Goes at a Lively Gait.

The average Dutchman of the south, though he can skate very well, looks rather foolish on the ice. His short legs and wide breeches are admirable adjuncts to his nose, his thin cocked beard and the lumpishness of his expression, says Chambers' Journal. To be sure, this breadth makes him look important, but if he were less muscular it would be a sad hindrance to him in battling with the wind, which in winter is apt to make skating in one direction something of a trial. The Frieslander, however, is taller, better proportioned and in all respects a handsome fellow. The yellow beard he sometimes wears seems to put him at once on a footing of affinity with the other members of that respectable Anglo-Saxon family to which we ourselves belong quite as much as his provincial speech and his blue eyes. He is a most masterful creature when once he has put on those quaint, old-fashioned skates of his, and thinks nothing of making a score of miles from one village to another before you and I are out of bed. As for the cold, what cares he for it? He knows he must rely on that lusty circulation of his to keep him from being benumbed, though he clothe ever so lightly, and seems more regardful for his head—which a sealskin cap takes care of—than of his well-shaped body. A Friesland canal in winter is as lively as anything can be. The ice may not be very good or of unquestionable strength, but no sooner are the boats penned in and the broken pieces of ice sufficiently welded to allow him to skate between them than the sport begins. It is a feat of honor to be the first in the district to cross the canal when wintry season is in its youth. The name of the bold lad is remembered for a week or two, and I have no doubt his pluck stands him in good stead in the esteem of the cherry-cheeked damsels of his province, whose eyes dance past one so brightly when the ice festival is in full swing and journeying is all done on skates.

A GREAT SNAKE STORY.

When Rattlers Were So Thick in New Jersey That Hogs Fed on Them.

The other evening I dropped in at Chester's local grocery, where a number of the natives were congregated, talking politics, from which subject they suddenly switched off to rattlesnakes.

"Why," remarked one old man, taking a clay pipe from his mouth, "I can remember the time, when I was a boy, that the rattlesnakes were so that we didn't have to raise corn."

"What's corn got to do with rattlesnakes?" asked the grocer with a puzzled look.

"A good deal," replied the ancient tiller of the soil, "because they are better for pigs than corn is. Why, we used to let the pigs run wild, and the way they'd swallow those rattlers was a caution. I have known some of the pigs to swallow them alive, and one day I put my ear against the side of one of my porkers and I heard the snake a-rattling away inside like a seventeen-year locust, and the hog was grinning like all possessed."

"How did the pigs catch them?" asked the grocer.

"I found a plan all by accident," replied the farmer. "One day my boy put an old hat of his sister's on one of the pigs for fun. It was awful funny to see the big ribbons tied under the hog's chin. But he soon learned that the hat had a stuffed bird on it, and he pretended he was asleep, and as soon as a snake ventured near to charm the stuffed bird the pig would grab him. I soon had hats with stuffed bluebirds on all the pigs, and then they caught the snakes so fast that when they had eaten their fill there were enough dead ones lying around to fertilize the farm, and——"

When he looked up we had all fled.
—R. K. Munkittrick.

ARRESTED AN EMPEROR.

Old Sparks and His Queer Recontre With Napoleon III.

"Old Sparks," as he was known—in no disrespectful sense, mind you—I find has not quite gone out of the memory of New Yorkers. In his day "Old Sparks" was quite a character in this city. He was for years one of the New York "leatherheads," as the old-time policeman were known. One evening he arrested a couple of young fellows for being drunk and disorderly.

"And who do you suppose one of them was?" was the stereotyped question that "Old Sparks" used to gloatingly put at this stage of the story.

"Give it up," was of course the answer.

"Why, it was none other than Louis Napoleon, who was afterward the emperor of France, Napoleon III. He was then a bartender over in Hoboken, and had come over to New York that night on a little racket. He drank too much and got noisy, as Frenchmen will, so I had to arrest him. He took it very good naturedly, told me who he was and proved it to my satisfaction. He seemed a very pleasant, nice young fellow, and so I let him go. I was always glad I did. But I shall never forget that I once arrested Napoleon III."

From a police station cell to a throne is quite a jump, is it not?

Money for Farmers.

The moral enforced by the low price of wheat is an ancient one, which the Pioneer Press has preached to the people, not entirely without effect it is glad to say, for the last twenty years. It is through diversified farming that our agricultural interest is to work out its own salvation; and the men who are suffering because they have expended all their capital and labor on the production of wheat which will market for little above what it has cost them, have, to a certain extent, only themselves to blame. The plain fact is that there is over-production of wheat. There is more wheat raised in the world than can be marketed, under ordinary conditions, at a price sufficient to give the grower a reasonable compensation for his work. This is natural conseqence of an unprecedented development of the wheat-growing area in the United States. Under the stimulous of cheap lands and low transportation rates, the wheat product of this country has increased faster than the world's demand, so that there is a steady surplus. It is a state of things which will remedy itself in the course of a few years; but in the meantime it is full of hardship for those whose dependence is upon a crop no longer rated at a price which gives a living profit.

When this state of affairs comes to pass in any other business, unless it is known to be temporary, men do not continue to put their labor into products that offer no satisfactory return. They change their industry with surprising swiftness to conform to the transitions of the market, and over-production cures itself by the transfer of activity from the field where there is too much to that where there is a deficit. Now it is really easier for the farmer to do this than for any other man. The maunfactuer cannot cease making one product and engage his men upon another without extensive changes and considerable loss. But the fields of the farmer are, unless climatic conditions forbid it, as available for the growing of one product as another. If he continues to raise wheat and nothing but wheat, when every elevator is full and all the side-tracks are crowded with cars, when the price is unsatisfactory and shows no sign of recovery, he must lay the major part of the blame for his misfortune upon himself. For he can diversify his industry when he pleases to do so. The wisdom of it has been appreciated by a great many farmers of Minnesota who have escaped from the thralldom of the single crop idea. Our great dairying interest has arisen largely in response to the demand for diversification. But the whole Northwest is still more indifferent than it should be to the advantages of mixed farming, and especially to the need of a larger attention to the raising of live stock.

To consider but a single item, there has been now for some years a constant demand for more hogs than the market can furnish, at prices which makes hog-raising a remunerative business. This does not require the abandonment of other farm interests, or any especial changes in the farmer's programme. The hog is an animal easily cared for, a good forager, and thriving upon the products of the farm and the refuse of the dairy. There is a splendid market right here at home. The great packing industry of St. Paul is hampered only by lack of the raw material. While thousands of cars of wheat are waiting on the tracks for a chance to unload, and for the buyer who does not come, the machinery of the pork packing establishments can run only on short time because not enough hogs can be secured to keep it busy. There is no trouble with the demand. It was satisfactory before, and now the removal of the embargo placed by foreign nations upon American hog products has increased it vastly. The officers of St Paul packing institutions say that they could have used this year more than twice the number of hogs they have been able to buy, although one concern has expended $5,000,000 in that time for hogs and cattle among the farmers of the state. A bushel of wheat is worth now from 40 to 50 cents at the farm, according to the market; which is little if any more than cost of production, and sometimes below it. A good hog is worth from $18 to $20. There is good money in breeding them for such a market, and an escape from the conditions which have borne so hardly upon the farming population in the last few years. The future of the farmer depends upon his ability to conform his labor to the state of the market. When any manufactured commodity falls so low in price that there is no money in making it, the capitalists form a combine and either shut down part of the mills or engage their machinery in other business until demand has increased, meantime securing a larger price for the lessened output and making themselves whole. That is the policy for the farmer, and it does not need an organization or a combine. Let every farmer in the Northwest give at least a portion of his time, of his labor and of his acreage to the raising of cattle and hogs for the market. He will get more money for the wheat that he raises with the balance than he does now for a greater crop, and the handsome receipts from these other interests will be clear profit. Diversified farming is more than ever the true gospel for the farmer to-day. Those who have tried it know that there is money in it. Let us see more of it yet in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the pulse of prosperity will cease to beat high or low with every fluctuation of the wheat market.

Barley-Fed Hogs.

From St. Paul Saturday Reporter Dec. 31st 1893.

Geo. Fowler, of Fowler Bros. Mapleton. North Dakata, brought in a couple more loads of barley-fed hogs last week, of their own feeding, that compared with any hogs in the yard as regards to quality. Mr. Fowler has tried hog raising in that northern country for several years, feeding barley and occasionally wheat screenings and finds he can raise as good a hog on barley and as cheap, as on corn. In fact, he brought in a load of barley hogs two years ago that were the best received here that year.

We think Northern Minnesota farmers especially those above the "cornbelt," would do well to think over the above when they are selling wheat at 40 to 50c per bushel. Hogs can be raised as well and as cheaply in Northern Minnesota as in Iowa.

It may take better winter quarters in Minnesota, but to offset that it is well to remember that a case of hog cholera was never heard of in the colder climate. South St. Paul wants a million hogs in '93, and will take every hog raised in Minnesota at its market value for cash. The average cost of hogs on this market for the past five years is about $4 50, which pays a profit in excess of any crop the farmer can raise, while the present price is about $7.50 per c. w. t., live weight.

Farmers should diversify their product. Constant raising of wheat and grain impoverishes the land, and renders it comparatively, of little value. A crop of hogs can be raised and marketed in from ten to twelve months. Every farmer north of St. Paul should raise, at least a few hogs, and they should use good judgment in securing good breeds of hogs. Farmers who wish to engage in hog raising can secure the breeding hogs, any day in the year, at the Stock Yards, in South St. Paul, this fact is mentioned as farmers are constantly asking us where they can secure the stock hogs.

Don't Check Perspiration.

It is singular that although the fact that perspiration is the only safeguard provided by nature against sunstroke has appeared in print hundreds and thousands of times, people are still on the look-out for something to check perspiration, instead of increasing it, during the intense heat. Not a day passes but we have calls for something to check perspiration, and the explanation that nothing can be safely used for this purpose is accepted with very poor grace by those to whom it is given. It is dangerous to even check perspiration of the feet unless it is very excessive, and even then the remedy is apt to be worse than the disease. Of course this only refers to perspiring during hot weather; cold sweats are a never-failing indication of intense weakness, and ought to receive prompt medical attention.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tommy Was Hungry.

An old lady, who is very much of a bore, paid a visit to a family on Madison avenue. She prolonged her stay, and finally said to one of the children:

"I'm going away directly, Tommy, and I want you to go part of the way with me."

"Can't do it; we are going to have dinner as soon as you leave," replied Tommy.

A Difference in Dates.

He, after the introduction—I don't suppose you remember me, but I think we used to be in the same Sunday-school class together.

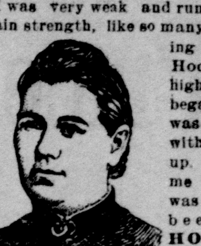
She—I don't think so. When I was a little girl in Sunday-school I was always in a girls' class.

He—But this was when you were a teacher.—Truth.

Alaska miners pay 50 cents for a potato.

The youngest English bride on record was 2 years old.

After the Grip



"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength, like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended, I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with HOOD'S PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such

Hood's Cures

fine preparations as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills." MRS. ISAIAH EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's.

Mrs. Emerson.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

25 DOSES 25c. THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For *Consumption* it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector free.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Try the Cure

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

IMPORTED Percheron & Shire Stallions, first class $800, 1, 2 & 3 years' time. Imported mares cheap. Hiram C. Wheeler, Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

Every Person Should Read This

This is the season when a slight cold is apt to develope into serious pulmonary trouble. You should therefore guard against the first approach of the evil. If you are troubled in this way, the time to attend to it is now. Ask your druggist for Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. If he has not got it, write your name on a postal card and send it to the SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill., and we will send you by return mail free, a trial bottle of this great remedy. It is the only cough remedy on the market that does not contain poison. We make you this offer, because we want you to try our remedy. We are so confident it is what you want, that we are willing to stake our reputation on it.

SEEDS



WARRANTED. Best in the World.

By mail, postage paid, 1 cent a package and up. Grand lot of EXTRAS given with every order. Prettiest and only FREE Catalogue in the world with pictures of all varieties. Send yours and neighbors' address.

R. H. SHUMWAY, ROCKFORD, - ILLINOIS.

HOUSES

Painted with the

Clare-Speaker Paint

Will look well for *years*. This paint covers more, looks better and wears longer than any other. The colors are the most modern shades. If you intend painting it will pay to use these goods. Color cards and valuable information free. Ask your dealer for color cards or address THE CLARE-SPEAKER CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

HALL'S * * *

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. ★ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

You cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed among *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins*, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid* to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

At Your Own Price.

I HAVE SOME NICE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

Left, which I will sell at any offer that is

HALF REASONABLE.

I am not Going to Carry them Over.

They Must be Sold. Call Early.

H. ROSENBLATT.

Second Door East of Postoffice, Brainerd.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

Pure Drugs!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cough Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Stratton's Liniment.

Night Bell. **86 Front St**

FINE LINE OF WEDDING STATIONERY AND BALL PROGRAMMES JUST RECEIVED. CALL AND EXAMINE.

LARSON & WALTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

—CALL AT—

C. D. Johnson's Drug Store,

EAST FRONT STREET,

And get a key to Health.

Try our new Perfumes.

Try our Semper Idem Cream for chapped hands & face.

Try our Soda Water.

Call and See Us.

C. D. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

W. D. McKay is in St. Paul today on business.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

J. L. Smith, of Minneapolis was in Brainerd on business the first of the week.

Mrs. O. C. Wright, of Hamline, is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll entertained a party of lady friends at dinner on Tuesday.

Don't forget the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Everybody invited.

Mrs. O. C. Foster and Miss Mamie Holmes, are visiting in Minneapolis this week.

R. M. DeLambert returned on Tuesday from a two weeks trip to Boston, Mass.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon,s. It will save you repainting.

A son was born to Commissioner and Mrs. W. W, Bryant of Cass county, January 19th.—Staples World.

Rev. H. G. Cooley, of Minneapolis, will occupy the pulpit at the First Congregational church next Sunday, the 5th inst.

Rev. Jones, of Painesville, Minn., occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and evening.

Wednesday was the coldest day we have experienced this winter, thermometers indicating at eight a. m. from 40 to 45 below zero.

On Tuesday the mercury dropped 50 degrees in six hours. At one o'clock it was 20 above and at nine o'clock it was 30 degrees below zero.

Three rooms in the high school buildings had to be dismissed on Wednesday on account of the cold. A higher temperature than 40 degrees above could not be secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Forsyth left Brainerd on Wednesday evening for an extended tour through California and the Pacific coast States. They expect to be absent several weeks.

Dan. McIntosh's trotter dropped dead last Saturday on Sixth street while Dan was out driving. Dan has secured another nag and will continue to enjoy sleigh riding this winter.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Congregational church will give an "Observation" social at the residence of Mr. Whiteley, Fourth street north on Feb. 3. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. S. W. Searles will leave the first of the week for Dickinson, N. D., where she will visit her daughter Mrs. A. C. Van Leuven. Miss Mary Searles will go to Winnipeg at the same time to visit her sister Mrs. Collins.

Rev. J. C. Huntington, pastor of the First Congregational church, has been obliged to take a month's vacation because of poor health produced by overwork. He will visit Chicago and probably the south during his absence.

There will be a concert of Patriotic songs and recitations at the Opera House, Friday evening, Feb. 10th. The best speakers and singers of the public schools will participate in the exercises which will begin at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Mrs. J. C. Small and daughter Miss Mary, will leave in a few days for a trip to the coast, stopping enroute at several points to visit relatives and friends. They expect to remain until Mrs. Small's health which has been quite poorly lately, is considerably improved.

Losey & Dean, the enterprising Front street undertakers, have purchased a magnificent new hearse of an eastern firm, and will have the one now in use made into a fine white hearse for use in funeral of children. They expect their new hearse here in about 60 days.

On Saturday evening last a pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Orth, who live on 5th street south, in honor of Mrs. Rosaline Hobbs, of Mattawamkeag, Maine, a sister of Mrs. Orth, who has been visiting in the city for some time past. The occasion was the anniversary of Mrs. Hobbs birthday. She was presented with an elegant silver tea set by the assembled guests as a token of their esteem. After the presentation the evening was spent at cards and dancing, and a sumptuous repast was served. All present enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The fire department was called out twice the past week. and in each case the flames were extinguished without serious loss. The first was on Monday evening, when a small house on West Front street occupied by a family by the name of St. Claire was discovered on fire. Not much damage was done to the building but the household goods of the family were damaged somewhat. The second call on Wednesday morning, was to the small building in the rear of W. E. Campbell's residence, which was formerly used by Mr. Kindred as an office. The fire was put out with only slight damage to the roof.

Silver inlaid plate ware (warranted) twenty-five years at Sundberg's.

Mr. Geo. Keough was called east last week by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father.

C. A. Snow, a former resident of this city, but who has been living in the south part of the state for several years past, is visiting friends in the city:

Prof. Wilson is making arrangements to have farmer's institutes held in this city and is corresponding with Supt. Gregg, of Minneapolis, in regard to the matter.

Mrs. Fitzharris, of Granite Falls, Minn., who has been in the city for several days the guest of her brother, Mr. Jas. H. Kellehan, returned to her home on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. A. Winterstein was brought in from the poor farm on Wednesday and taken besore the judge of probate, who adjudged ver insane, and she was taken to the asylum at St. Peter.

Mr. Fred Fogle has purchased the restaurant of Dud Wilkins in the Keleher block on Front street, and is refitting and cleaning it up in first class shape. Mr. Fogle is an enterprising, pushing young business man, and will no doubt make his restaurant one of the best in the city. He has a large circle of acquaintances among laboring men, which will probably greatly increase his trade.

Maynard Crane, traveling salesman for J. J. Howe & Co. of this city, was in the wreck of the lumberman's train on the Kansas City road last Saturday, and was quite badly shook up and nearly suffocated with coal gas. Mr. Crane was just in the act of passing from one car to another when the crash came. Had he been on the platform he would undoubtedly have been killed. A full account of the accident can be found on our inside pages.

Quite a number of the neighbors and friends of Mr. Wm Williamson gathered at his residence in East Brainerd on last Friday evening, the occasion being the baptism of a number of children of several of the families assembled.

The earlier part of the evening was occupied in social conversation and music. When all the expected guests had arrived, the company was invited to the dining room where a sumptuous supper was served, and to which the fullest justice was due. The repast over the friends returned to the parlor, where the interesting and impressive event of the evening took place, being the baptism, by the Rev. W. H. Ware, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of five infant children as follows: William Gordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm R. Clark, Robert William and James Edwards, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grant, Pearl Marguerite, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smallwood, and Jennie, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Williamson. After a short season spent in pleasant inter-communications the company bade adieu to their kind entertainers, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson expressing on their departure the pleasure experienced in, and their profit derived by the enjoyments and interesting exercises of the occasion.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Olsen, who live on Pine street between Sixth and Seventh street south, were most agreeably surprised on Saturday evening last by a large party of their friends and neighbors, over 70 in number who came bringing baskets filled with good things for the satisfaction of the inner man. During the evening, Olson Skou, on behalf of the assembled friends, arose, and in a neat speech presented to Mr. and Mrs. Olson a magnificent silver tea set as a token of the esteem in which they were held by their friends. The recipients of this splendid present were so overcome by this exhibition of kindly feeling, that words to express their gratitude failed them, but their manner expressed their appreciation more than speech. After the presentation a bounteous supper was served and the remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant social converse.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson prize their lovely present most highly, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, but as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their friends and neighbors. There was so especially occasion for their kindly action, it was simply a unanimous desire to thus publicly express their high esteem of the recipients, and it is this feature of the occasion that is so gratifying to the worthy couple.

The Dime Entertainment at the Y. M. C. A.

The second of the series of dime readings at the Y. M. C. A. will be given next Monday evening. It will be under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church.

Elaborate preparations are being made, and the entertainment promises to be of a very enjoyable character. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

Notice To Teachers.

Public teacher's examination will be held in the Grand Jury room in the Court House in Brainerd on Feb. 22 1893, March 8 and 9, and April 5th and 6th.

J. A. Wilson Supt. Schools.

Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of Division No. 7, U. R. R. was held at the Armory last evening, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Sir Knight Captain—W. A. M. Johnston.

Sir Knight Lieutenant—F. A. Farrar.

Sir Knight Herald—A. F. Ferris.

Sir Knight Treasurer—C. D. Johnson.

Sir Knight Recorder—S. R. Adair.

Sir Knight Guard—Dee Simons.

Sir Knight Sentinel—H. Pegg.

Sir Knight F. B. Johnson has been appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment on the colonel's staff.

It will pay you to call at the Big "9" next week.

Death of a Most Estimable Lady.

On Saturday morning last death entered the household of Con O'Brien, who lives on 8th street south, and took from her sphere of usefulness the loving wife and mother, and today the recent happy home is desolate. Death came most unexpectedly, and her host of friends throughout the city were inexpressibly shocked when on Saturday morning it was announced that she had passed away, a victim of that fatal disease, peritonitis, after an illness of scarcely three days duration. She was down town shopping on Saturday, apparently as well as ever, but was taken sick that evening, and in spite of the best of medical attendance and careful nursing, grew rapidly worse until death relieved her of her sufferings. She was 39 years of age and had resided in this city for over 10 years. Her maiden name was Matilda McElroy, and she was married to Mr. O'Brien at Berlin, Wis., in October of 1879. Seven children, all now under 13 years of age, have blessed their union, and are left to mourn a mother's loss. The funeral occurred on Tuesday at 10 a. m. and in spite of the blinding snow storm, was one of the largest ever held in this city, a most eloquent testimonial of the high esteem in which the lady was held by all her acquaintances. The services were conducted at St. Francis Catholic church, of which the lady was an influential member, Rev. Father Lynch conducting the ceremony. Her remains were given their last resting place in Evergreen cemetery.

The deceased was a most estimable Christian lady, a devout Catholic, and an untiring worker in charity and church work, and her loss will be a sad blow to the church organization in which she was a shining light; a loving wife and kind and affectionate mother, the blow seems almost unbearable to the little household of which she was the joy and pride. That they may have strength to bear their great loss is the heartfelt prayer of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibbs, of Ishpeming, Mich., Mrs. M. W. Kinney, of Colorado, both ladies being sisters of the deceased, were in the city in attendance at the funeral. Her father and brother of Berlin, Wis., and Mr. O'Brien's father and sister, Miss Kate O'Brien, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Wilder, of Minneapolis, were also here to attend the last sad rites.

The A. O. H. have adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to visit with affliction our worthy and esteemed Brother, C. O'Brien, by the death of his beloved wife, and

WHEREAS, On account of his intimate relationship with our brotherhood it is but meet that we show our sympathy and appreciation,

RESOLVED, That this sudden bereavement with which he has been afflicted is realized by each member of the fraternity.

RESOLVED, That with most sincere sympathy with the afflicted Brother, family, relatives and friends we express our earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be the overruling of a merciful and just creator.

RESOLVED, That the secretary be instructed to place a copy of these resolutions on the minutes, and send a copy to the afflicted Brother, and have them published in the Brainerd city newspapers and the Irish Standard of Minneapolis.

J. F. GERRITY,
J. M. QUINN,
JAMES WILLIS,
Committee.

Mrs. D. S. Lake, died at her home at Clear Water Lake, on Bay Lake road about 15 miles from this city, on Friday last, of cancer of the stomach, aged 60 years.

The remains of Gust Johnson, the lumberman who died at the hospital on the 7th of internal hemorrhage, was buried last Saturday. The remains were kept at Losey & Deans morgue in the hope of finding out something concerning his history, but nothing was learned.

Geo. Washington Fogelstrom, a 4 year old son of Ald P. G. Fogelstrom, died on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1st, of croup. His remains were buried this afternoon, the funeral services being held at the house, Rev. Gravander officiating.

Mission.

The Rev. A. J. Graham paster of Holy Trinity church, Minneapolis, is to conduct a mission in St. Paul church, commencing on Saturday at 7:30. Everybody is cordially invited. Topic on Saturday, "what is the Object of the Mission." Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The schedule of services for next week will be announced on Sunday. Everybody come.

A Card.

Under the law, each Minnesota soldier, or the widow of such deceased soldier, is entitled to a copy of "Minnesota in the Civil War and Indian War." If any such person will write me stating the regiment and company of which he was a member, I will see that a copy of such book is sent to him or her.

W. A. FLEMING.

Cubeb Cough Cure is the only preparation which will not retard digestion; it will not nauseate like so many cough mixtures. The druggists and the public in general are fast appreciating the fact that a cough remedy like Cubeb Cough Cure—that will give instant relief and a sure cure—is the great desideratum of this age, and not a cough remedy that requires twenty-four to forty-eight hours to give relief to a severe cold which by that time in a great many cases, has developed into a fatal attack of Pneumonia.

Cubeb Cough Cure goes directly to the seat of the trouble, is prompt in its action, gives instant relief, and prevents that delay which is often dangerous.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Just Re-opened.

The Oyster Bay Restaurant on Fifth street, next to the "Two Freds" sample room, has recently been thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and just re-opened to the public by Mrs. Fred Brinkman, who will conduct a strictly first class restaurant.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Board of Education Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at which all the members of the board were present, President J. C. Congdon coming in late.

On motion Prof. Cheadle's request for a Columbian exhibition of the work of the Brainerd schools was granted.

Miss Grace Clark was engaged as teacher in the grammar grade at a salary of $50 per month.

The secretary was on motion instructed to write to W. S. Pardee, of Minneapolis, requesting him to rush the plans and specifications of the new school houses.

A number of bills were allowed after which President Congdon announced the following committees:

Text books, course of study, library, rules and regulations—Hurley, Preston and Titze.

School buildings, grounds and repairs—Mahle, Britton and Hurley.

Fuel, supplies and printing—Pennell, Winters and McKay.

Teachers, Janitors and salaries—Britton, Mahle and Winters.

Finance, claims and insurance—Hagberg, Preston and Pennell.

Executive committee—McKay, Titze and Hagberg.

On motion the secretary was instructed to have committee cards printed.

Moved and carried that the secretary's salary be increased to $200 per year for the present year, because of the increased work necessary during the erection of new buildings and getting ready therefore.

A report of the committee on sites, signed by four members of the committee was made, but the president refused to entertain the report for the reason that no meeting of the committee had been called by the chairman or had been held, and the report was referred back to the same committee for future action. The report recommended the purchase of 10 lots in block 17 of Sleeper's addition to Brainerd at a cost not to exceed $1,500. A petition signed by 60 property owners in the ward was presented asking the board not to purchase the site above recommended, but instead of it what is known as the Murray property, or any of the blocks between 12th and 14th street, and Oak and Quince streets. The chairman of the site committee, Mr. Congdon informs us that a meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow afternoon and the different sites inspected, and a hearing will be accorded to all interested on the subject before any recommendations are made. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion over there as to where the building should be located, and it is but just that all should be accorded a hearing before the matter is settled.

Tribute to His Memory.

The following tribute in memory of Rev. C. H. Treglawney is clipped from the columns of the Methodist Herald:

Rev. C. H. Treglawney died at Valley City, N. D., Jan. 7th, 1893, aged 42 years. His last illness was quite brief though he had been broken in health and spirit since conference. On Dec. 30th, he took to his bed and on the day set for the dedication of the new church, was dead. His sufferings were intense, but amid them all, he was thoughtful for the welfare of his family. The people of Valley City were exceedingly kind to him and his bereft family and gave constant tokens of loving care; the Masons showed a contant brotherly devotion. Kind friends from Brainerd also came to comfort and serve. But nothing could be done to save his life and, amid Christian triumph, Bro. Treglawney passed on to higher and better things. The family were all at the bedside. The elder son, reached his father's side just five minutes before death, was recognized, welcomed and bidden farewell. On Tuesday, Jan. 10th, the body was taken to Brainerd and placed in the church Bro. Treglawney had so successfully served and at 2 p. m. services were held, conducted by Rev. E. G. Sanderson, the pastor, assisted by clergy of the other churches. Rev. J. B. Hingsley preached the sermon and at the conclusion of the services the Masons took charge of the body and conveyed it to rest in the beautiful cemetery. Bro. Treglawney was born April 26th, 1851, in Brunswick, N. J. He began to preach at the age of nineteen and was for a long time identified with the work of the Independent Methodist church of Philadelphia. Seven years ago he came west and has served as pastor at St. Thomas, Pembina, Brainerd, Alexandria and Valley City. He was a hearty earnest man, zealous for God and the souls of men, warm in his personal attachments and devoted to his family. He leaves a widow and four children who are greatly stricken but grandly sustained. God has multiplied friends to them. Brainerd will be their future home as the oldest son is located there in the employ of the N. P. R. R. It is difficult to realize that this earnest, successful life is closed and that Charles Treglawney is dead. His brothern in the ministry extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family, praying that the God of all consolation may abundantly comfort them.

J. B. HINGELEY.

For hoarseness, chronic sore throat, bronchitis and severe throat trouble, Cubeb Cough Cure is always sure. The active principle of Cubeb cannot be gainsaid. All druggists and physicians will testify to its healing properties and successful action on the mucous membrane. Cubeb Cough Cure will in sixty seconds after being taken afford relief to all persons afflicted with bronchitis or tickling sensation in the throat. Cubeb Cough Cure will convince anyone, after a trial, that it is the best made.

To victims of LaGrippe, who are subject to severe coughing spells, Cubeb Cough Cure is a boom. By giving quick relief it prevents exhaustion and allays any feverish condition that may arise from severe coughing spells. Cubeb Cough Cure will give relief in sixty seconds.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Brainerd all Right.

Editor Dispatch: We are informed that one of our "republican politicians" had a talk with a prominent N. P. official the other day in regard to the company's intentions as to the future of Brainerd. The company does not know and cannot say certainly when the Brainerd shops will be enlarged. They hope to do something there in the near future, but it is one of those things that cannot be hurried. It takes time. It became quite evident from what was said that the company has been importuned so much that more harm than good is likely to be the result. There are so many Brainerd's along the line of its road wanting this, that and the other thing, that it is simply impossible for the company to please them all. Promises have been made it is fair to presume, and encouragements given, for the purpose of getting rid of this annoyance. It was policy to do so. There is a kindly feeling however, toward Brainerd, and the company realizes that she cannot be ignored. But the company is pulling hard all along the line, and cannot, at present, direct its attention to any particular town. It wants to help them all. Another thing not particularly relished is the idea that the company wants to ruin the whole country from Duluth to the coast. It is to the company's interest to have all these towns grow and prosper, and this sentiment, that the company's anger, like the wrath of God, is to be visited upon those towns that do not dance to its music, is disgusting to the whole management. In this connection it was remarked that Mr. Stivers seemed to have a pull on the road. "Stivers be blowed. We owe him nothing," said the official. "He tried to help us some two years ago, but was handicapped from the start by overdoing the thing. His change was so sudden and complete, that the alliance very naturally lost confidence in him, and of course the republicans were opposed to him, and then he was in a hopeless minority. We have heard of Stivers' recent pretences, but, as far as the N. P. is concerned, there is no foundation for his claims. We aim to use everybody well, and have no favorites to reward or enemies to punish." All of which goes to show that there is no immediate danger of Brainerd going to the dogs, even if Stiver's is displeased.

* * *

Items of Interest.

Souvenir spoons at Sundbergs.

Large line of clothing at Cale's.

Trunks and grips at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Fine Wisconsin cheese at McGinn & Baileys.

New line of furniture at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

L. J. Cale wishes to see all his old friends at his new stand.

Hardware, stoves and crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

It will pay you to walk through D. M. Clark & Co.'s mammoth new store.

Fine line of ladies' Blouchers in C, D and E widths at Bredfeld's shoe store.

,000 men, women and children wanted to try on SHOES at L. J. Cale's.

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for Heath & Milligan paints. Best in the world.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons. buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

GENTLEMEN:—My wife has been a terrible sufferer from a combination of neuralgia and sick headache for the last ten years. Could find nothing to do any good until she tried your valuable Krause's Headache Capsules; of these she has to take from five to seven at a time, and as she has headache often, every week or ten days, I write to inquire if you cannot manage some way so it will not be so expensive. Please address as above. Yours very truly,

S. J. WARNER,
Friend, Nebr.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Pure buckwheat, the best in the market at McGinn & Baileys.

[First publication Jan. 20th.]
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., January 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, Feby. 25th, 1893, viz:

MAGGIE BELL, (Widdow of William Bell.)

H. E. No. 13438 for the W½ SW¼ and lots 5 and 6. Sec. 28, Twp. 134, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles E. Griffeth, Martin Flint, John Capers, William J. Stephens. Postoffice address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Wisconsin Central Lines.

(Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Latest Time Card.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

12.45pm	6.25pm	Lv. - Mpls. Ar		9.05am	4.15pm
1.30pm	7.15pm	Lv. St. Paul Ar		8.30am	3.40pm
10.15am	4.15pm	Lv. Duluth Ar		11.40am	6.50pm
1.50pm	7.25pm	Lv. Ashland Ar		8.30am	2.30pm
7.15am	9.50pm	Ar. Chicago Lv		5.47pm	10.40pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Sleeper Opera House!

G. W. ALEXANDER, Manager.

COMING!

The Great Laughing Festival

"U AND I."

Feb. 22.

C. B. WHITE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

This is What We Carry:

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware,

Also Skates, Glass, Rope. Tools of all Kinds, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, hand sleds. Sled and wagon shop work of all kinds done promptly. Call on us.

I U. WHITE, Manager.

No. 82 Laurel St.

We Meet All Competition.

—THE NEW FIRM OF—

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

KATZ BROS.,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Shelf Hardware, Nails, Etc.

New store just opened at McColl's Old Stand on 7th Street. New Stock, LOW PRICES and Fair Dealing.

Great Bargains in Cooking Stoves.

Call and See Us

There be Marrying

And Giving in Marriage.

Whether your Bank account approves the custom or not you are bound to pay your respects to the bride-elect. For a

Nice Selection of Presents in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

—CALL ON—

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG.

Odd Fellows' Block.

Money at 10 per Cent. Straight

TO Loan on Real Estate.

WE CHARGE NO BONUS OR COMMISSION.

Also Loan on hattel Security on Favorable Terms.

A. L. HOFFMAN.

Cor. Fifth and Front Streets, Brainerd

City and County Orders Bought.

At Your Own Price.

I HAVE SOME NICE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

Left, which I will sell at any offer that is

HALF REASONABLE.

I am not Going to Carry them Over.

They Must be Sold. Call Early.

H. ROSENBLATT.

Second Door East of Postoffice, Brainerd.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

Pure Drugs!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cough Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Stratton's Liniment.

Night Bell. 86 Front St

FINE LINE OF WEDDING STATIONERY AND BALL PROGRAMMES JUST RECEIVED. CALL AND EXAMINE.

LARSON & WALTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

—CALL AT—

C. D. Johnson's Drug Store,

EAST FRONT STREET,

And get a key to Health.

Try our new Perfumes.

Try our Semper Idem Cream for chapped hands & face.

Try our Soda Water.

Call and See Us.

C. D. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland. } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

W. D. McKay is in St. Paul today on business.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

J. L. Smith, of Minneapolis was in Brainerd on business the first of the week.

Mrs. O. C. Wright, of Hamline, is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll entertained a party of lady friends at dinner on Tuesday.

Don't forget the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Everybody invited.

Mrs. O. C. Foster and Miss Mamie Holmes, are visiting in Minneapolis this week.

R. M. DeLambert returned on Tuesday from a two weeks trip to Boston, Mass.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon,s. It will save you repainting.

A son was born to Commissioner and Mrs. W. W, Bryant' of Cass county, January 19th.—Staples World.

Rev. H. G. Cooley, of Minneapolis, will occupy the pulpit at the First Congregational church next Sunday, the 5th inst.

Rev. Jones, of Painesville, Minn., occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and evening.

Wednesday was the coldest day we have experienced this winter, thermometers indicating at eight a. m. from 40 to 45 below zero.

On Tuesday the mercury dropped 50 degrees in six hours. At one o'clock it was 20 above and at nine o'clock it was 30 degrees below zero.

Three rooms in the high school buildings had to be dismissed on Wednesday on account of the cold. A higher temperature than 40 degrees above could not be secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Forsyth left Brainerd on Wednesday evening for an extended tour through California and the Pacific coast States. They expect to be absent several weeks.

Dan. McIntosh's trotter dropped dead last Saturday on Sixth street while Dan was out driving. Dan has secured another nag and will continue to enjoy sleigh riding this winter.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Congregational church will give an "Observation" social at the residence of Mr. Whiteley, Fourth street north on Feb. 3. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. S. W. Searles will leave the first of the week for Dickinson, N. D., where she will visit her daughter Mrs. A. C. Van Leuven. Miss Mary Searles will go to Winnipeg at the same time to visit her sister Mrs. Collins.

Rev. J. C. Huntington, pastor of the First Congregational church, has been obliged to take a month's vacation because of poor health produced by overwork. He will visit Chicago and probably the south during his absence.

There will be a concert of Patriotic songs and recitations at the Opera House, Friday evening, Feb. 10th. The best speakers and singers of the public schools will participate in the exercises which will begin at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Mrs. J. C. Small and daughter Miss Mary, will leave in a few days for a trip to the coast, stopping enroute at several points to visit relatives and friends. They expect to remain until Mrs. Small's health which has been quite poorly lately, is considerably improved.

Losey & Dean, the enterprising Front street undertakers, have purchased a magnificent new hearse of an eastern firm, and will have the one now in use made into a fine white hearse for use in funeral of children. They expect their new hearse here in about 60 days.

On Saturday evening last a pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Orth, who live on 5th street south, in honor of Mrs. Rosaline Hobbs, of Mattawamkeag, Maine, a sister of Mrs. Orth, who has been visiting in the city for some time past. The occasion was the anniversary of Mrs. Hobbs birthday. She was presented with an elegant silver tea set by the assembled guests as a token of their esteem. After the presentation the evening was spent at cards and dancing, and a sumptuous repast was served. All present enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The fire department was called out twice the past week, and in each case the flames were extinguished without serious loss. The first was on Monday evening, when a small house on West Front street occupied by a family by the name of St. Claire was discovered on fire. Not much damage was done to the building but the household goods of the family were damaged somewhat. The second call on Wednesday morning, was to the small building in the rear of W. E. Campbell's residence, which was formerly used by Mr. Kindred as an office. The fire was put out with only slight damage to the roof.

Silver inlaid plate ware (warranted) twenty-five years at Sundberg's.

Mr. Geo. Keough was called east last week by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father.

C. A. Snow, a former resident of this city, but who has been living in the south part of the state for several years past, is visiting friends in the city:

Prof. Wilson is making arrangements to have farmer's institutes held in this city and is corresponding with Supt. Gregg, of Minneapolis, in regard to the matter.

Mrs. Fitzharris, of Granite Falls, Minn., who has been in the city for several days the guest of her brother, Mr. Jas. H. Kellehan, returned to her home on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. A. Winterstein was brought in from the poor farm on Wednesday and taken besore the judge of probate, who adjudged ver insane, and she was taken to the asylum at St. Peter.

Mr. Fred Fogle has purchased the restaurant of Dud Wilkins in the Keleher block on Front street, and is refitting and cleaning it up in first class shape. Mr. Fogle is an enterprising, pushing young business man, and will no doubt make his restaurant one of the best in the city. He has a large circle of acquaintances among laboring men, which will probably greatly increase his trade.

Maynard Crane, traveling salesman for J. J. Howe & Co. of this city, was in the wreck of the lumberman's train on the Kansas City road last Saturday, and was quite badly shook up and nearly suffocated with coal gas. Mr. Crane was just in the act of passing from one car to another when the crash came. Had he been on the platform he would undoubtedly have been killed. A full account of the accident can be found on our inside pages.

Quite a number of the neighbors and friends of Mr. Wm Williamson gathered at his residence in East Brainerd on last Friday evening, the occasion being the baptism of a number of children of several of the families assembled.

The earlier part of the evening was occupied in social conversation and music. When all the expected guests had arrived, the company was invited to the dining room where a sumptuous supper was served, and to which the fullest justice was due. The repast over the friends returned to the parlor, where the interesting and impressive event of the evening took place, being the baptism, by the Rev. W. H. Ware, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of five infant children as follows: William Gordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm R. Clark, Robert William and James Edwards, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grant, Pearl Marguerite, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smallwood, and Jennie, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Williamson. After a short season spent in pleasant inter-communications the company bade adieu to their kind entertainers, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson expressing on their departure the pleasure experienced in, and their profit derived by the enjoyments and interesting exercises of the occasion.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Olsen, who live on Pine street between Sixth and Seventh street south, were most agreeably surprised on Saturday evening last by a large party of their friends and neighbors, over 70 in number who came bringing baskets filled with good things for the satisfaction of the inner man. During the evening, Olson Skou, on behalf of the assembled friends, arose, and in a neat speech presented to Mr. and Mrs. Olson a magnificent silver tea set as a token of the esteem in which they were held by their friends. The recipients of this splendid present were so overcome by this exhibition of kindly feeling, that words to express their gratitude failed them, but their manner expressed their appreciation more than speech. After the presentation a bounteous supper was served and the remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant social converse.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson prize their lovely present most highly, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, but as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their friends and neighbors. There was so especially occasion for their kindly action, it was simply a unanimous desire to thus publicly express their high esteem of the recipients, and it is this feature of the occasion that is so gratifying to the worthy couple.

The Dime Entertainment at the Y. M. C. A.

The second of the series of dime readings at the Y. M. C. A. will be given next Monday evening. It will be under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church.

Elaborate preparations are being made, and the entertainment promises to be of a very enjoyable character. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

Notice To Teachers.

Public teacher's examination will be held in the Grand Jury room in the Court House in Brainerd on Feb. 22 1893, March 8 and 9, and April 5th and 6th.

J. A. Wilson Supt. Schools.

Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of Division No. 7, U. R. R. was held at the Armory last evening, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Sir Knight Captain—W. A. M. Johnston.

Sir Knight Lieutenant—F. A. Farrar.

Sir Knight Herald—A. F. Ferris.

Sir Knight Treasurer—C. D. Johnson.

Sir Knight Recorder—S. R. Adair.

Sir Knight Guard—Dee Simons.

Sir Knight Sentinel—H. Pegg.

Sir Knight F. B. Johnson has been appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment on the colonel's staff.

It will pay you to call at the Big "9" next week.

Death of a Most Estimable Lady.

On Saturday morning last death entered the household of Con O'Brien, who lives on 8th street south, and took from her sphere of usefulness the loving wife and mother, and today the recent happy home is desolate. Death came most unexpectedly, and her host of friends throughout the city were inexpressibly shocked when on Saturday morning it was announced that she had passed away, a victim of that fatal disease, peritonitis, after an illness of scarcely three days duration. She was down town shopping on Saturday, apparently as well as ever, but was taken sick that evening, and in spite of the best of medical attendance and careful nursing, grew rapidly worse until death relieved her of her sufferings. She was 39 years of age and had resided in this city for over 10 years. Her maiden name was Matilda McElroy, and she was married to Mr. O'Brien at Berlin, Wis., in October of 1879. Seven children, all now under 13 years of age, have blessed their union, and are left to mourn a mother's loss. The funeral occurred on Tuesday at 10 a. m. and in spite of the blinding snow storm, was one of the largest ever held in this city, a most eloquent testimonial of the high esteem in which the lady was held by all her acquaintances. The services were conducted at St. Francis Catholic church, of which the lady was an influential member, Rev. Father Lynch conducting the ceremony. Her remains were given their last resting place in Evergreen cemetery.

The deceased was a most estimable Christian lady, a devout Catholic, and an untiring worker in charity and church work, and her loss will be a sad blow to the church organization in which she was a shining light; a loving wife and kind and affectionate mother, the blow seems almost unbearable to the little household of which she was the joy and pride. That they may have strength to bear their great loss is the heartfelt prayer of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibbs, of Ishpeming, Mich., Mrs. M. W. Kinney, of Colorado, both ladies being sisters of the deceased, were in the city in attendance at the funeral. Her father and brother of Berlin, Wis., and Mr. O'Brien's father and sister, Miss Kate O'Brien, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Wilder, of Minneapolis, were also here to attend the last sad rites.

The A. O. H. have adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to visit with affliction our worthy and esteemed Brother, C. O'Brien, by the death of his beloved wife, and

WHEREAS, On account of his intimate relationship with our brotherhood it is but meet that we show our sympathy and appreciation,

RESOLVED, That this sudden bereavement with which he has been afflicted is realized by each member of the fraternity.

RESOLVED, That with most sincere sympathy with the afflicted Brother, family, relatives and friends we express our earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be the overruling of a merciful and just creator.

RESOLVED, That the secretary be instructed to place a copy of these resolutions on the minutes, and send a copy to the afflicted Brother, and have them published in the Brainerd city newspapers and the Irish Standard of Minneapolis.

J. F. GERRITY,
J. M. QUINN,
JAMES WILLIS,
Committee.

Mrs. D. S. Lake, died at her home at Clear Water Lake, on Bay Lake road about 15 miles from this city, on Friday last, of cancer of the stomach, aged 60 years.

The remains of Gust Johnson, the lumberman who died at the hospital on the 7th of internal hemorrhage, was buried last Saturday. The remains were kept at Losey & Deans morgue in the hope of finding out something concerning his history, but nothing was learned.

Geo. Washington Fogelstrom, a 4 year old son of Ald P. G. Fogelstrom, died on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1st, of croup. His remains were buried this afternoon, the funeral services being held at the house, Rev. Gravander officiating.

Mission.

The Rev. A. J. Graham paster of Holy Trinity church, Minneapolis, is to conduct a mission in St. Paul church, commencing on Saturday at 7:30. Everybody is cordially invited. Topic on Saturday, "what is the Object of the Mission." Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The schedule of services for next week will be announced on Sunday. Everybody come.

A Card.

Under the law, each Minnesota soldier, or the widow of such deceased soldier, is entitled to a copy of "Minnesota in the Civil War and Indian War." If any such person will write me stating the regiment and company of which he was a member, I will see that a copy of such book is sent to him or her.

W. A. FLEMING.

Cubeb Cough Cure is the only preparation which will not retard digestion; it will not nauseate like so many cough mixtures. The druggists and the public in general are fast appreciating the fact that a cough remedy like Cubeb Cough Cure—that will give instant relief and a sure cure—is the great desideratum of this age, and not a cough remedy that requires twenty-four to forty-eight hours to give relief to a severe cold which by that time in a great many cases, has developed into a fatal attack of Pneumonia.

Cubeb Cough Cure goes directly to the seat of the trouble, is prompt in its action, gives instant relief, and prevents that delay which is often dangerous.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Just Re-opened.

The Oyster Bay Restaurant on Fifth street, next to the "Two Freds" sample room, has recently been thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and just re-opened to the public by Mrs. Fred Brinkman, who will conduct a strictly first class restaurant.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Board of Education Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at which all the members of the board were present, President J. C. Congdon coming in late.

On motion Prof. Cheadle's request for a Columbian exhibition of the work of the Brainerd schools was granted.

Miss Grace Clark was engaged as teacher in the grammar grade at a salary of $50 per month.

The secretary was on motion instructed to write to W. S. Pardee, of Minneapolis, requesting him to rush the plans and specifications of the new school houses.

A number of bills were allowed after which President Congdon announced the following committees:

Text books, course of study, library, rules and regulations—Hurley, Preston and Titze.

School buildings, grounds and repairs—Mahle, Britton and Hurley.

Fuel, supplies and printing—Pennell, Winters and McKay.

Teachers, Janitors and salaries—Britton, Mahle and Winters.

Finance, claims and insurance—Hagberg, Preston and Pennell.

Executive committee—McKay, Titze and Hagberg.

On motion the secretary was instructed to have committee cards printed.

Moved and carried that the secretary's salary be increased to $200 per year for the present year, because of the increased work necessary during the erection of new buildings and getting ready therefore.

A report of the committee on sites, signed by four members of the committee was made, but the president refused to entertain the report for the reason that no meeting of the committee had been called by the chairman or had been held, and the report was referred back to the same committee for future action. The report recommended the purchase of 10 lots in block 17 of Sleeper's addition to Brainerd at a cost not to exceed $1,500. A petition signed by 60 property owners in the ward was presented asking the board not to purchase the site above recommended, but instead of it what is known as the Murray property, or any of the blocks between 12th and 14th street, and Oak and Quince streets. The chairman of the site committee, Mr. Congdon informs us that a meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow afternoon and the different sites inspected, and a hearing will be accorded to all interested on the subject before any recommendations are made. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion over there as to where the building should be located, and it is but just that all should be accorded a hearing before the matter is settled.

Tribute to His Memory.

The following tribute in memory of Rev. C. H. Treglawney is clipped from the columns of the Methodist Herald:

Rev. C. H. Treglawney died at Valley City, N. D., Jan. 7th, 1893, aged 42 years. His last illness was quite brief though he had been broken in health and spirit since conference. On Dec. 30th, he took to his bed and on the day set for the dedication of the new church, was dead. His sufferings were intense, but amid them all, he was thoughtful for the welfare of his family. The people of Valley City were exceedingly kind to him and his bereft family and gave constant tokens of loving care; the Masons showed a contant brotherly devotion. Kind friends from Brainerd also came to comfort and serve. But nothing could be done to save his life and, amid Christian triumph, Bro. Treglawney passed on to higher and better things. The family were all at the bedside. The elder son, reached his father's side just five minutes before death, was recognized, welcomed and bidden farewell. On Tuesday, Jan. 10th, the body was taken to Brainerd and placed in the church Bro. Treglawney had so successfully served and at 2 p. m. services were held, conducted by Rev. E. G. Sanderson, the pastor, assisted by clergy of the other churches. Rev. J. B. Hingsley preached the sermon and at the conclusion of the services the Masons took charge of the body and conveyed it to rest in the beautiful cemetery. Bro. Treglawney was born April 26th, 1851, in Brunswick, N. J. He began to preach at the age of nineteen and was for a long time identified with the work of the Independent Methodist church of Philadelphia. Seven years ago he came west and has served as pastor at St. Thomas, Pembina, Brainerd, Alexandria and Valley City. He was a hearty earnest man, zealous for God and the souls of men, warm in his personal attachments and devoted to his family. He leaves a widow and four children who are greatly stricken but grandly sustained. God has multiplied friends to them. Brainerd will be their future home as the oldest son is located there in the employ of the N. P. R. R. It is difficult to realize that this earnest, successful life is closed and that Charles Treglawney is dead. His brethern in the ministry extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family, praying that the God of all consolation may abundantly comfort them.

J. B. HINGELEY.

For hoarseness, chronic sore throat, bronchitis and severe throat trouble, Cubeb Cough Cure is always sure. The active principle of Cubeb cannot be gainsaid. All druggists and physicians will testify to its healing properties and successful action on the mucous membrane. Cubeb Cough Cure will in sixty seconds after being taken afford relief to all persons afflicted with bronchitis or tickling sensation in the throat. Cubeb Cough Cure will convince anyone, after a trial, that it is the best made.

To victims of LaGrippe, who are subject to severe coughing spells, Cubeb Cough Cure is a boon. By giving quick relief it prevents exhaustion and allays any feverish condition that may arise from severe coughing spells. Cubeb Cough Cure will give relief in sixty seconds.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Brainerd all Right.

Editor Dispatch: We are informed that one of our "republican politicians" had a talk with a prominent N. P. official the other day in regard to the company's intentions as to the future of Brainerd. The company does not know and cannot say certainly when the Brainerd shops will be enlarged. They hope to do something there in the near future, but it is one of those things that cannot be hurried. It takes time. It became quite evident from what was said that the company has been importuned so much that more harm than good is likely to be the result. There are so many Brainerd's along the line of its road wanting this, that and the other thing, that it is simply impossible for the company to please them all. Promises have been made it is fair to presume, and encouragements given, for the purpose of getting rid of this annoyance. It was policy to do so. There is a kindly feeling however, toward Brainerd, and the company realizes that she cannot be ignored. But the company is pulling hard all along the line, and cannot, at present, direct its attention to any particular town. It wants to help them all. Another thing not particularly relished is the idea that the company wants to ruin the whole country from Duluth to the coast. It is to the company's interest to have all these towns grow and prosper, and this sentiment, that the company's anger, like the wrath of God, is to be visited upon those towns that do not dance to its music, is disgusting to the whole management. In this connection it was remarked that Mr. Stivers seemed to have a pull on the road. "Stivers be blowed. We owe him nothing," said the official. "He tried to help us some two years ago, but was handicapped from the start by overdoing the thing. His change was so sudden and complete, that the alliance very naturally lost confidence in him, and of course the republicans were opposed to him, and then he was in a hopeless minority. We have heard of Stivers' recent pretences, but, as far as the N. P. is concerned, there is no foundation for his claims. We aim to use everybody well, and have no favorites to reward or enemies to punish." All of which goes to show that there is no immediate danger of Brainerd going to the dogs, even if Stiver's is displeased.

* * *

Items of Interest.

Souvenir spoons at Sundbergs.

Large line of clothing at Cale's.

Trunks and grips at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Fine Wisconsin cheese at McGinn & Baileys.

New line of furniture at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

L. J. Cale wishes to see all his old friends at his new stand.

Hardware, stoves and crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

It will pay you to walk through D. M. Clark & Co.'s mammoth new store.

Fine line of ladies' Blouchers in C, D and E widths at Bredfeld's shoe store.

,000 men, women and children wanted to try on SHOES at L. J. Cale's.

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for Heath & Milligan paints. Best in the world.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

GENTLEMEN:—My wife has been a terrible sufferer from a combination of neuralgia and sick headache for the last ten years. Could find nothing to do any good until she tried your valuable Krause's Headache Capsules; of these she has to take from five to seven at a time, and as she has headache often, every week or ten days, I write to inquire if you cannot manage some way so it will not be so expensive. Please address as above. Yours very truly,

S. J. WARNER,
Friend, Nebr.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Pure buckwheat, the best in the market at McGinn & Baileys.

[First publication Jan. 20th.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., January 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, Feby. 25th, 1893, viz:

MAGGIE BELL, (Widdow of William Bell.)

H. E. No. 13436 for the W½ SW¼ and lots 5 and 6, Sec. 28, Twp. 134, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles E. Griffeth, Martin Flint, John Capers, William J. Stephens. Postoffice address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Wisconsin Central Lines.

(Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Latest Time Card.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

12.45pm	6.25pm	Lv. - Mpls. Ar		9.05am	4.15pm
1.30pm	7.15pm	Lv. St. Paul Ar		8.30am	3.40pm
10.15am	4.15pm	Lv. Duluth Ar		11.40am	6.50pm
1.50pm	7.25pm	Lv. Ashland Ar		8.20am	3.30pm
7.15am	9.59pm	Ar. Chicago Ar		5.47pm	10.45pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Sleeper Opera House!

G. W. ALEXANDER, Manager.

COMING!

The Great Laughing Festival

"U AND I."

Feb. 22.

C. B. WHITE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

This is What We Carry:

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware,

Also Skates, Glass, Rope, Tools of all Kinds, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, hand sleds. Sled and wagon shop work of all kinds done promptly. Call on us.

I U. WHITE, Manager.

No. 82 Laurel St.

We Meet All Competition.

—THE NEW FIRM OF—

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

KATZ BROS.,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Shelf Hardware, Nails, Etc.

New store just opened at McColl's Old Stand on 7th Street. New Stock, LOW PRICES and Fair Dealing.

Great Bargains in Cooking Stoves.

Call and See Us

There be Marrying

And Giving in Marriage.

Whether your Bank account approves the custom or not you are bound to pay your respects to the bride-elect. For a

Nice Selection of Presents in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

—CALL ON—

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG.

Odd Fellows' Block.

Money at 10 per Cent. Sraight

TO Loan on Real Estate.

WE CHARGE NO BONUS OR COMMISSION.

Also Loan on hattel Security on Favorable Terms.

A. L. HOFFMAN.

Cor. Fifth and Front Streets, Brainerd

City and County Orders Bought.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 12. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1893. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—THE—

GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

Pullman Sleeping Car Route.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily express trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE,

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:25 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 7:45 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:05 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

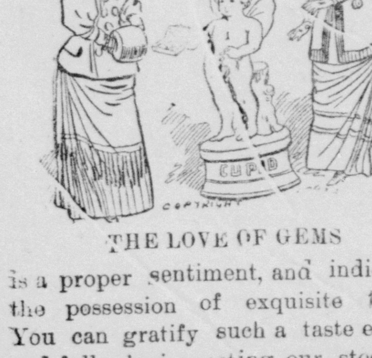
No. 55. freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:00 p. m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56. freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd,

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.



THE LOVE OF GEMS

is a proper sentiment, and indicates the possession of exquisite taste. You can gratify such a taste easily and fully by inspecting our stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., which contains shining examples of the rare beauty of gems of various kinds. Gems for gems, and there are doubtless many gems in Brainerd for whom ours would be exceedingly appropriate adornments. This is a case where the rule of the right thing in the right place should be applied. The fair and beautiful should be made possessors of our stock. Our gems will gain increased attractiveness from fair possessors. We are selling at lower prices than ever before.

WM. M. DRESSELL,
Jeweler.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
December 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 14th, 1893, viz:

NATSON N. HALLIDAY,

H. E. No. 13509, for the S½ SE¼, and Lot 2, Sec. 12, Twp. 45, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Edward E. Garlinghouse, Charles Shepard, John Peterson, Sivert Olson. Postoffice address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Crow Wing. } 15th Judicial District.

Minnesota Saving Fund & Investment Company, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Ahrens and Charles Ahrens, Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO JOHN AHRENS ONE OF THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the City of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of 986 and 59-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, since the 24th day of August 1891, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated October 27th A. D. 1892.

CHOATE & MERRILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Professional Cards.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Room 8, Bank Block.
BRAINERD - - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office Room 11, Bank Block.
BRAINERD MINN.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE,
EASIER PAYMENTS
LOWER INTEREST
And More Reliable than Building and Loan Associations.

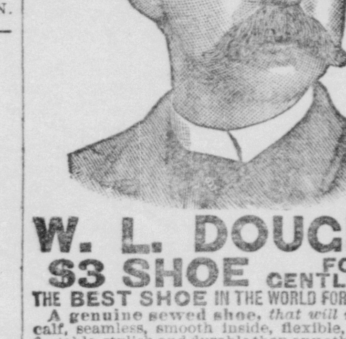
BORROWERS

Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
400-401-402 Oneida Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Bredfeld, The Shoemaker.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, 1-2 gross $1.25, 1-4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 1565)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in November A D. 1890 in the sum of Six and 67-100 dollars ($6.67), and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: Patrick Hefferen and Elizabeth Hefferen, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee at the time of the execution of said mortgage: The "National Building Loan and Protective Union," a corporation of the state of Minnesota. The said corporation, on May 26, 1891, duly amended its articles of incorporation and by-laws, among other things changing its name to "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," and by that name has ever since been and now is known.

Date of mortgage: August 1st A. D. 1890.

Date when and where recorded: August 18th, 1890, at 5 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I, of mortgages, on page 42.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Nine hundred and sixty six and 67-100 dollars, ($966.67.)

Description of mortgaged premises: Lots numbered eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block numbered five (5) in the town of East Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st. A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
(Formerly named National Building Loan & Protective Union,) Mortgagee.
GEORGE D. EMERY,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First publication Dec. 30th.)

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. } Special term. Dec. 29, 1892.

In the Matter of estate of Stephen Bush, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Sarah E. Bush, of said County representing, among other things, that Stephen Bush late of said County on the 25th day of December A. D. 1892, at said County died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on Monday the 6th day of February A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate court in said county.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd DISPATCH, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 29th day of December A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
(SEAL) MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.
LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Petitioner.

The Anti Option bill has passed the senate.

H. M. FOOTE, of Minneapolis has been appointed state oil inspector to succeed H. B. Willis.

THE former superintendent of of machinery and motive power of the Northern Pacific, W. T. Small, has been appointed to the same position on the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad with headquarters at Rochester N. Y.

THE recommendation of the appointment by Senator Washburn of Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, A. N. Dare, of Elk River, and Oscar Cutter, of Anoka, to take the final appraisement of the Fort Ripley reservation has been made.

THE Review of Reviews for February appeals with uncommon force to men of action and men of affairs in the large and small cities of the United States. It is full of timely discussion upon such questions as the municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting works, the prablems of city transit and administration, the gifts of millionaires for public purposes in their respective home cities, and such practical questions as the inheritance tax. The beauty of the treatment of these questions by the Review of Reviews lies in its freedom from mere theory and dissertation and its reliance upon plenty of solid and timely facts. One can always go to the Review of Reviews without disappointment. The feature of the February number that will perhaps attract most attention of all is Mr. W. T. Stead's great character sketch of the late Jay Gould, an English journalist dealing with as distinctive an American character as our new western civilization has produced.

THE February number of the Review of Reviews contains a lengthy article on electric street lighting, in which the cost of operating by the municipalties is compared with the cost when furnished by private corporations. This is of interest to the people of our city just at this time when the question of disposing of our plant is being agitated. The article contains statistics from fifty-two cities, twenty-three of which furnish their own lights and twenty-nine are supplied by private companies. The average cost per light per year of a 2,000 candle power light, when supplied by the municipality, is $53.04; when supplied by private companies, $106.01, which shows a great saving to cities furnishing their own lights. The figures from cities furnishing their own lights do not contain interest on money invested, or depreciation of plant. This is ascertained to be an average of $33.60 per light per year, which added to $53.04 makes $86.64 the total average cost of lights when furnished by cities themselves. Compare this with $106.01, the average cost by private companies, and it will readily be seen that a great saving is effected by cities conducting their own plants for street lighting. A perusal of the article in question by those interested in this matter is recommended, that they may see for themselves.

Judge Him by the Past.

We haven't the slightest objection to the DISPATCH making a personal warfare on us, and continuing it the year around, as it seems disposed to do, if it will refrain from connecting its mud fussillade with any proposed improvement for the city and county. —Journal.

The above statements are a good sample of the fairness of the Journal editor. The present controversy began by the Journal unfairly critisizing our present representatives, and we replied it was a case of "sour grapes"—that he was envious of their success over him. This he denied and claimed he wanted to be elected to secure legislation for a proposed railroad, and then proceeded to make capital against the DISPATCH by claiming we were opposed to his proposed road and against the interests of the town in general, although the question of improvements for the town were in no way mentioned by the DISPATCH or Journal either, and he closed by doubting the ability of our present representatives to do what he could have done had he been elected. We then referred to his career in the last legislature, when he did absolutely nothing for the interests of the town or city, and stated that our present representatives could and would do more, and we still believe so. If there is any legislation to be enacted that will be of interest to the city, we know they have the ability and disposition to secure it, and will not be too busily engaged in the interest of monopolies to do so. We have indulged in no personal abuse and will not stoop to do so. We have criticised his action as a public official, which we had a right to do. On the contrary he has tried to injure the standing of this paper falsely stating we were opposing measures that are in the interests of the city. We have done nothing of the kind and he manufactured the change out of whole cloth. We don't believe he would stoop to such methods if he was not beside himself with rage because of our reference to his sacrificing of local interests in the legislature to serve corporations. We have no means of judging of the future but by the past, and judging by his past legislative experience it is fortunate for the city that he does not represent them, if local legislation is desired for additional railroad facilities or anything else.

Everything in ladies' Oxford ties at reduced prices at Bredfeld's.

The Legislative Round up.

St. Paul Feb. 2—H A. Sellabarger, of Staples is at the capitol in the interests of a bill which if it should become a law will be a new idea in this state. In effect it is that when any portion of an organized or unorganized county desires to be detached and attached to some other county, or with portions of other counties, desires to form a new county, the only thing for the voters of the territory interested to do is to vote in favor of the project. The gentleman's idea is understood to be the formation of a new county out of the western part of Cass and northern Todd with Staples as the county seat. It is hardly probable that such a law will ever be passed as in that case counties would be continually changing their county lines.

The bill for taxation of railroad lands after a thorough consideration by the house judiciary committee was recomended to pass and undoubtedly will meet with little opposition in the house, if any.

The legislature has done but little work this week of interest, although the committees are busily engaged most of of the time. The joint committee on normal schools are on a junketing trip to St. Cloud and Moorhead, and the prison and prison labor committee are at Stillwater looking over the state prison which leaves many vacant seats and today a bare quorum is present to transact business.

Yesterday both branches of the legislature visited the State University at Minneapolis and were shown through the institution of which Minnesota is so justly proud.

L. P. Hunt is endeavoring to arrange for a trip to the world's fair buildings at Chicago, and if satisfactory details can be made it is proposed to make the trip next week leaving St. Paul on Friday evening on a special train and spending Saturday and Sunday in Chicago, returning to St. Paul on Monday morning. The trip is undoubtedly in the interest of the appropiation asked by the World's Fair commissioners.

The MilleLacs Indians.

Maj. C. A. Ruffee, Indian agent at White Earth, with D. Hall, chairman of the Chippewa commission and Capt. C. H. Beauleau, recently made a tour to the Mile Lacs Indian reservation with a view to seeing what could be done towards their removal to White Earth, but they were unsuccessful in their effects. In regard to the matter Commissioner Hall gives the following to the Pioneer Press for publication:

"It has been found that only a very small portion of the Mille Lacs band actually live upon the so-called Mille Lacs reservation. Many have never resided there and would be as much opposed to moving upon the reservation as to White Earth. The Indians are found at Deerwood, Snake river, Mora, Pine City, Hinckley, Atkin, Rice Lake, Fort Ripley and other points, living mostly in wigwams. Practically none of their children go to school and no one is interested in them except to make what they can by selling them liquor for the few dollars they pick up selling game and picking berries."

"The Mille Lacs band have parted with all title to their reservation. It has been so held by the interior department, and settlers have taken the land. It is not proposed to drive these Indians West to some barren waste, but to provide them with good homes in one of the most fertile region in the state. The government is especially anxious to do well by these Indians. Never in the history of its dealings with the Indians have more flattering offers been made. Good houses have been built for them at White Earth. Every man, woman and child is provided with eighty acres of first-class land. A new cook stove is put in the house and plenty of good food is provided for them until they can get a start at farming. Oxen, wagons, sleighs and farming implements are furnished them. They are carefully looked after if they are sick. Good schools are there to board, clothe and educate their children. Transportation is furnished to move them comfortably to White Earth. They are there participants in a fund which will amount to millions of dollars from the sale of pine and argicultural land which they have ceded and which is now being appraised for their benefit. They are asked to go to a country in every way better adapted to their wants. True there are claim agents in Washington who are looking forward to make a claim in the next congress, bnt no one is prompted by other than wicked and selfish motives in advising these poor, deluded people to refuse this assistance. Many of this band have moved to White Earth, and are contented and happy. The wealthiest full-blood Indian family (Knickerbocker) on White Earth reservation is a family which came to White Earth from Mille Lacs utterly destitute. If ever trouble arises at Mille Lacs, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

A Coming Attraction.

On the evening of February 22nd, the great laughing success, "U, and I," will be presented at Sleeper Opera House. The following extract from a letter from a manager of the Bush Street Theater, of San Francisco, will give our readers an idea of the merits of the company.

"To sum up, I can say that the performance is one of the best and brightest farce comedy presentations which has been seen here during the past two seasons. To show that I am not alone in the above opinion, I enclose herewith original criticisms from the San Francisco Examiner Report and Bulletin. Please use the information herein given to the best possible advantage with the press in your city and I am sure you will find your work has not been misplaced."

For Rent.

My Gilbert Lake residence and fruit farm of 40 acres. For further information inquire at Kellehan's sample rooms.

J. J. FROST.

CONTROLS THE EARTH.

The Weyerhauser Lumber Syndicate Secures the Controlling Interest in the Mississippi Boom Company.

And also 500,000,000 feet of Pine and the Cross Lake Logging Road.

One of the biggest lumber deals ever made in the Northwest, which has been on tapis for some time, says a St Paul dispatch, was consummated in this city last night. The deal includes the transfer of about 500,000,000 feet of standing pine around Leech lake, in this state, from the St. Anthony Lumber company to a syndicate of lumbermen headed by Frederick Weyerhauser, the big Rock Island lumberman. The consideration was slightly above $2,000,000 and with the timber is transferred the Cross Lake Logging railway with all its equipment and franchises. This rail road runs from Cross Lake to near Leech lake, and is twenty three miles in length. During the past few years the annual cut of the St. Anthony Logging company has been about 40,000,000 feet and there is timber enough in this deal to keep the plant in operation for ten years.

WEYERHAUSER'S BIG HOLDINGS.

For the past two years Weyerhauser syndicate has been gathering up all the standing pine timber in northern Minnesota that could be bought at reasonable prices. The Northern Pacific lands were first secured, and since that time everything in sight has been picked up. By these heavy purchases the standing pine around the head-waters of Mississippi has been doubled in value,and today,with the possible exception of T. B. Walker and his associates in Minneapolis, the Weyerhauser syndicate owns more standing pine than any other body or corporation in the state. If the possessions of this company in Wisconsin are added to what they own in this state,the total will be larger than is owned by any other lumber company in the world. For some time the watchful eyes of Mr, Weyerhauser and his trusted agents have been fixed on the property of the St. Athony Lumber company, and as this company owned and operated no mills, and were satisfied to go out of business with a fair profit on property, every bit of which could be used by the Weyerhauser syndicate, it did not take long to bring the parties together.

COULDN'T AGREE AT FIRST.

Two weeks ago in Chicago the first meeting was held, but this was unsuccessful, and the parties seperated about a half million dollars apart. Later the negotiations were resumed, and a meeting arranged for yesterday when the deal was consummated. Each side yielded from the position taken at Chicago, and the papers were finally signed.

The price of the standing pine varies according to its location, but averages about $4 per thousand feet, while the railroad goes in at cost,making the total consideration something over $2,000,000. The new concern will practically control every boom on the upper Mississippi and every foot of the great timber standing will be cut at Winona and Clinton. At present nine-tenths of the log cut is sawed at Minneapolis.

A Fashion Item.

Worth makes the maid.
The want of him the gawky,
In every town from Denver to She-caw-gy.

The author of the above lines evidently does not agree with Thomson, that "loveliness is, when unadorned, adorned the most." We shall not attempt to be an arbiter of taste in feminine fashions, but are ready to back up the man who said that the American maid (and matron) is the most attractive female individual on the round globe. In a good many cases, of course, the maids' gowns are not designed by Worth, but no one dare say that the lack of the Paris man-milliner's work makes any one a gawky, in any town from Denver to Chicago. Any one who has traveled to any extent on the Burlington Route—on which are situated almost all the towns of any importance between Denver and Chicago (and for that matter, the towns from Minneapolis and St, Paul to Chicago and St. Louis)—can have failed to note the number of well-dressed and handsome ladies who favor this magnificent line with their presence and patronage. "Worth (not the Parisian) makes the man; the want of it the fellow," and its sterling worth in equipment, operation, and reliability is what makes the Burlington Route the peer of any and a general favorite in ten great states of the west. Any agent of this or connecting lines can sell you a ticket and give you valuable information—or you can address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For fine confectionery, nuts, etc.; go to McGinn & Baileys.

A Singular Accident.

A case was reported recently of an engineer being killed by his head striking against a sagged telegraph pole as he leaned from his cab window, and several instances are lately noted of brakemen being swept from the roof of cars by bridges. But perhaps the most singular accident of this kind occurred in Missouri. An engineer of the Iron Mountain train was leaning out of his cab window passing Williamsville when he was caught by the mail catcher—the iron pole and hook arrangement for catching the mails from moving trains—and pulled clean from his engine through the window, falling beside the track as his train passed on. He was seriously injured.

A Mammoth Python Dead.

Teaser, a snake of large proportions and multicolored coating, the property of Mrs. De Granville-Knox, of New Haven, died some time ago. Teaser was a reticulated python from India and was a fine specimen of his kind. He was eighteen feet in length when extended and measured twenty-seven inches in circumference.

A MENACE FROM CANADA

Great Britain Suddenly Changes Her Attitude.

HER NAVY PUT ON THE LAKES.

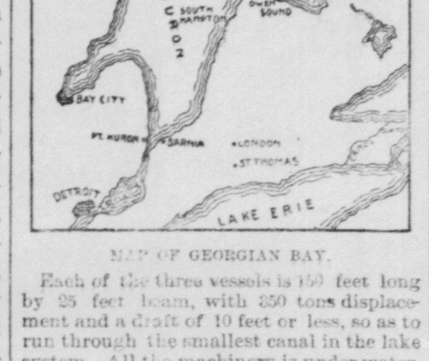
Violation of the Treaty of 1818, by Which Neither Nation Was to Maintain a Navy There—Three Armored Cruisers in Georgian Bay—Alarm at Lake Ports.

There is another complication with Great Britain and Canada. There is a thrill in Chicago and Milwaukee, a small scare at Buffalo and Cleveland and almost a panic at Toledo. Secretary of State John W. Foster has three times called the attention of British Minister Sir Julian Pauncefote to the fact that Great Britain has placed three war vessels on the lakes, contrary to the treaty of 1818, and Sir Julian has three times replied that they are not war vessels, but revenue cutters. And on this distinction the discussion will turn for some time.

The singular fact is that the three vessels were built and about ready to sail across Georgian bay before the United States found it out; yet they are swift armored vessels, cruisers of a modern and destructive type, though small, manned by British sailors instead of Canadian, flying the British flag only and under direct orders, so far as can be learned, of the British admiralty. They are named the Petrel, the Constance and the Curlew. The last was launched at Hamilton, Ont., but the others were built with what appears to be great secrecy at Owen sound, a small projection from the northern shore of Georgian bay.

The Toledo Blade, with commendable enterprise as well as patriotism, started an investigation by an experienced naval reporter and an intelligent seaman who had served in the navy, as soon as the first hint of such vessels reached Toledo. These gentlemen have seen and described the vessels, and from their report there seems to be no reason for doubting The Blade's conclusion. It runs thus:

"Forty-eight hours after war has been declared upon the United States by England Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit or any three lake cities could be reduced to ashes. With wide open eyes the United States has been letting England secure almost complete control of our northern border, and get the great marts of interlake commerce at the mercy of the cross of St. George."



MAP OF GEORGIAN BAY.

Each of the three vessels is 150 feet long by 25 feet beam, with 350 tons displacement and a draft of 10 feet or less, so as to run through the smallest canal in the lake system. All the machinery is under water. They have ram bows, curved steel protective decks, completely protecting the steering apparatus, and an arrangement of coal bunkers protecting the machinery just as it is on a seagoing man-of-war. Each has two guns forward and one stern gun in an armored turret so fixed as to sweep an arc half way around the cruiser and intersect each arc of the forward guns. And these three are breechloading Maxim-Nordenfelt rifles, 14-pounders, capable of sending a ball 6,000 yards with precision. Each vessel has four Hotchkiss rapid firing guns. Verily Mr. Eldridge, the experienced seaman above mentioned, may be excused for the profanity of his first expression to the reporter after noting these things.

"By ——, England has got the United States where the hair is short!"

There is not a more out of the way place on the lakes than Owen sound, where two of these vessels were built. The only industry is that of Polson's shipyard. Every person in the little town seemed profoundly unconscious that anything unusual was going on. Every one spoke often—a little too often to be natural, as it would seem, of "the new revenue cutters," and The Blade representatives had a hard pull in getting the main facts. They got them, however, and had every detail carefully verified by an experienced shipbuilder who had worked on the new vessels. England evidently means something; but what?

Other important facts are known to all who care to inquire, and among them these: The smallest canal between the lakes and the lower St. Lawrence is the Cornwall, and there are forty-seven vessels in the British navy that compass it now. It is now being rapidly enlarged, and by the 1st of August next, the engineers say, it will pass a 230-foot vessel of what is known as the sharpshooter class. That done, and England can put ninety-three vessels of war into Lake Ontario. And these are first class torpedo gunboat cruisers, with a rated speed of twenty-one knots an hour! Such a fleet, one authority says, could demolish every lake town in a week.

One fact, however, is encouraging. It is evidently not hostility to the United States so much as a sudden determination to hold Canada at all hazards which is the motive. Late advices show that Great Britain is now satisfied that Canada is a necessity to her globe encircling policy. At each end of the Canadian Pacific she now has magnificent naval and military stations. Her recent proceedings on the Pacific coast indicate that she means to attack Russia on the east if necessary. Canada is a necessity to her policy. She evidently does not intend to consent to its annexation to the United States, even though Canada should vote it.

Has a Strong Left Arm.

A young man in Scott county, Ky., felt a severe pain in his left shoulder and arm some two years ago, and for months he suffered intensely. Then the affected parts began to change color and became dark brown, and the pain decreased. At last the shoulder and arm were covered with a thick growth of soft, brown hair an inch long, the pain ceased entirely and now the young man is twice as strong in his left arm as he is in his right.

The End of a Snake.

While tramping through the woods the other day James L. Gunther, of Sinking Spring, Pa., stumbled over a frozen rattlesnake. The reptile was stiff as a cane and apparently as lifeless, but it was coiled tightly. An hour by the blazing campfire thawed it out, when it was dispatched.

France's New Labor Laws.

The French law dealing with the conditions of female and child labor in factories has been promulgated. It prohibits the employment of children under twelve whether they have an educational certificate or not, while all children under thirteen must have a medical certificate. The inspectors may also require a medical examination in the case of children under sixteen to ascertain if they are not overtasked. Under sixteen years of age the work is limited to ten hours a day, and under eighteen to sixty hours a week. Night work is prohibited for women and girls and for young men under eighteen.

They Grow Oranges.

There is a large colony of American farmers in the vicinity of Montemorelos, in the state of Nuevo Leon, and along the line of the Monterey and Mexico Gulf railway engaged in the profitable culture of oranges and other fruits.

Where Sugar Cane Flourishes.

Sugar cane grows so vigorously in the state of Nuevo Leon that there are plantations which have produced abundant crops each year for thirty years, and all from one planting.

QUINN'S

Hotel and Restuarant.

No. 21, 6th Street.

Hot Meals at All Hours.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT.

First-class board and lodging by the Day or Week.

Terms Reasonable,

(First Publication Feb. 3rd.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud. Minn.,
January 31th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, Mch. 11th, 1893, viz:

FRANS E. ANDERSON,

H. E. No. 13418, for the N½ NE¼ & SW¼ NE¼ Sec.12. Twp. 133, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Andrew R. Cass, Louis Anderson, Eugene Aubin, Matt Erstrom. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota,

A. BARTO.
Register.

(First publication Feb 3rd.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
January 26th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before I. E. Staples, Clerk of Court at Little Falls, Minn., on March 13th, 1893, viz:

William H. Selby, H. E. No. 14707, for the W½ SE¼ & E½ SW¼ Sec. 6 Twp 132, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

N. Austin, C. Fausdick, S. Fausdick, Perry Randall, all of Fort Ripley, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 446.)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in March A. D. 1892 in the sum of Four and 17-100 dollars ($4.17.) and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid, except—$30—thereof.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: J. J. Kennedy and Annie A. Kennedy, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee at the time of the execution of said mortgage: The "National Building Loan and Protective Union," a corporation of the state of Minnesota. The said corporation, on May 26, 1891, duly amended its articles of incorporation and by-laws, among other things changing its name to "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," and by that name has ever since been and now is known.

Date of Mortgage: June 1st. A. D. 1889.

Date when and where recorded: June 25th 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I of mortgages, on page 28.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Five hundred and seven and 50-100 dollars, ($507.50).

Description of mortgaged premises: Lot number three (3) of block one hundred and eighty three (183) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday, January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
(Formerly named National Building Loan & Protective Union,) Mortgagee.
GEORGE D. EMERY,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)
(Loan No. 2555.)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the interest and premium thereon, which was due on the last Saturday in December, A. D. 1891, in the sum of Five and 84 100 dollars ($5.84,) and a like sum of interest and premium which became due and payable on the last Saturday of each and every month since that time, none of which several sums have ever been paid, except $34.00 thereof.

The mortgagee pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elects to and does declare the whole amount of said debt, both principal, interest and premium, due and payable, by reason of such defaults.

No action or preceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale on default, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where the land therein described is situated.

Names of mortgagors: Rebecca Nelson and Louis F. Nelson, husband and wife.

Name of mortgagee: "The Pioneer Savings and Loan Company," a corporation of Minnesota.

Date of mortgage: October 1st A. D. 1891.

Date when and where recorded: October 1st, A. D. 1891, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book I, of mortgages, on page 43.

Amount due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice: Seven hundred and thirty six dollars, ($736.00.)

Description of mortgaged premises: Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block numbered five (5) in the town of East Brainerd according to the recorded plat thereof.

Time of sale: Saturday, January 21st 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale: The front door of the court house in the city at Brainerd, Crow Wing county. Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by reason of the facts above set forth, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and said premises will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon and the expenses of such foreclosure and sale.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

THE PIONEER SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
GEORGE D. EMERY, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn.

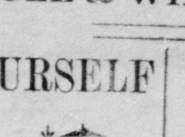
WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



PROTECT YOURSELF
—BY—
A Policy on Your



—FROM—

J. R. SMITH,

FirE Insurance,

[None but reliable companies represented.]

Real Estate,

RENTS & COLLECTIONS.

Room 4, Sleeper Block. - Brainerd.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE,

In various parts of the city.

HOUSES for SALE.

THE GENUINE

KEELEY TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium
—AND—
Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

6th Street and Park Avenue,

Minneapolis, - - Minn.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



A GREAT SHOE SALE

is now in progress at Day's, and 'twill be a sign of progress on your part if you take a hand in the proceedings. It's a quick sale, and a quicker sail to Great Savings Harbor. A purchase of shoes now will save you money, save your feet, and save you a great deal of trouble. That's three savings, and each one of them is well worth making. To make this three-fold saving, make direct for our store and then make a purchase. By so doing you'll make money. Our stock is as seasonable as an ulster and as cheap as winter goods in May. We are selling all winter Shoes at NET COST.

GEO. N. DAY,
No. 6 East Front Street.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by

(First publication Nov. 25.)

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } District Court,
St. Louis County. } 11th Judicial District.

Joseph D. Ensign and Daniel G. Cash, Partners as Cash & Ensign, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles F. Kindred, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution in the above entitled action now in my hands for collection I have levied upon, as the property of the judgment creditor, the following described real estate situate in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the south-west quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty in township forty-five of range thirty according to government survey, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, which is for the sum of $4,100.05 with interest since February 17, 1887, at public auction on the 9th day of January, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd in said Crow Wing County.

Dated November 22nd, 1892.

LEON E. LUM, HENRY SPALDING,
Attorney. Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

(First publication December 9, 1892.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, on the 26th day of November A. D. 1888, Felix Duclos and Martha Duclos executed and delivered to the Lombard Investment Company a mortgage deed, with power of sale, to secure payment of a bond for the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of June and December, each year, in which mortgage they conveyed to the Lombard Investment Company, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, towit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section six (6,) in township forty-three (43) north and range thirty (30) west of the fourth principal meridian, and whereas said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, aforesaid, on the 7th day of December, 1888, and recorded in book H of mortgages, at page 191.

And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage deed and bond, that if said mortgagors failed to pay said bond and interest coupons as the same became due and payable, or any part thereof then the whole amount secured by said mortgage deed, should become due and payable, and the mortgagee or its assignee, might proceed to foreclose, by selling said real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash.

And Whereas, said mortgagors have failed to pay the interest coupons, due and payable June first and December first 1889 and June first and December first, 1890, June first and December first 1891 and June and December first 1892.

And Whereas, under the conditions of said mortgage and bond, the whole sum is now due and payable, and there is now due and papable thereon the sum of six hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest at six per cent, from June first 1889.

And Whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and whereas said mortgage and bond have been duly assigned to Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch and said assignment filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid, on the 27th day of October, 1892, and recorded in book L of Mortgages at page 79.

Now Therefore, public notice is hereby given that, I, Henry Spalding, Sheriff of Crow Wing county, and state of Minnesota, at the request of Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch, the owner of said mortgage and bond, will foreclose the same by sale of the mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd, county seat of said county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; and that the proceeds of said sale will be applied, first in payment of the cost and disbursements of said sale, including the sum of fifty dollars, ($50.00,) attorney fees, and second, in payment of the amount due upon said bond, with interest as far as the proceeds will pay the same.

HENRY SPALDING,
T. H. HULL, Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
Attorney for Mrs. Austin G. Bowditch.



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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

MARK TWAIN has written something about the experience of a stranger in London with a £1.000,000 bank note. It is probably the wildest bit of imagination that Mark ever wrote.

TOMCOD are ripe in the waters of down East coasts. Of course, all politics will have to be laid aside and the salvation of the country deferred until the crop is gathered.

The healthiest trade is said to be that of a waller, a man who attends to the pans in salt works. If he falls in he dies, but while he lives he is free from cholera, small pox, scarlet fever and probably influenza.

INCLUDING the latest venture, the Evening News, Washington has but three daily newspapers. For a city of 250,000 inhabitants this is quite remarkable. Washington has long been called the "newspaper graveyard.

GEN. BUTLER left no will. He was a lawyer and understood the futility of such a performance. His professional brethren will see in this act a cold and clammy joke played by a man who could see more with one eye than lots of people could with a peck of visual organs.

JAMES STILLIE, the veteran Edinburgh bookseller, who together with T. G. Stevenson, another well-known dealer in antique books in the Scotch capital, is the only person now living who had business dealings with Sir Walter Scott. He is now in his 88th, and at last reports was very ill.

THE Rev. Sam Small has challenged Col. R. G. Ingersoll to a jawbone contest, presumably for the good of religion and the gate receipts. Here ought to be fun enough for a nation, and the ring should not exceed twenty-four feet in extreme dimensions.

THE khedive of Egypt is not as old as some of the mummies of his country, but the bold Briton desires that he shou'd not be of any more account. A good spring style of Pharaoh warranted 6,000 years old is now quoted in the market at $100, f. o. b.

The sea water originally put in the great aquariums at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1854, is still used there, having been used over and over since that time, a record without parallel in the history of similar institutions.

THE Oriental Congress, recently held in London, has astonished scientific circles by the deciphering of records in stone and clay which go back thousands of years to the infancy of the race, and are held to corroborate, independently Holy Writ, at the accounts of the creation and fall of man.

THE newspapers of New York and Chicago are engaged in making faces at each other. One of the leading Chicago papers calls New York an ash barrel town, and the New York papers see lots of things about the Columbian exposition to sneer at.

MRS. YATES, of Springfield, Ohio, has just given birth to her twenty-fourth child. Five sets of twins are numbered among them. Mrs. Yates was married at 14 and her oldest child is 27. Thirteen children still live to gladden her heart and to make merry the life of her husband, who is a teamster—and a whole team in the paternity business.

MAY DAY is moving day and on that date the Paris anarchists will overthrow the republic, unless their present plans miscarry. They have an emissary in this country even now, whose mission it is to solicit funds for the coming revolution. The New York Herald is responsible for the story, but has not yet opened a popular subscription list in behalf of the movement.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is not such a bad fellow after all. He has taken up the cudgel in behalf of the workingmen, advocating arbitration rather than troops in the settlement of strikes. In the discussion of this question he floored so formidable an adversary as Krupp, the great gun maker, who is a firm believer in force. For one whose idol is the army and whose chief reliance is military power the kaiser has taken a rather unexpected position.

SOMEONE calls attention to the gradual abandonment of the use of dogs with guns in England. The chief reason for it is supposed to be the change in agricultural methods. After the mowing machine had supplanted the scythe the pointer found the stubble to short to lie in; and another reason is offered in that "the turnips are drilled in regular lines, and make passages along which the birds may run."

A MASSACHUSETTS court's sentence of a burglar to a half a century's imprisonment is not as hard as it seems, for in all probability the man will never serve half of his sentence. A much harder sentence was pronounced upon a murderer recently by a German court—fourteen years at hard labor, and at the end of that time to be executed. In Germany murderers are rarely pardoned.

THE three fauteuils at present vacant in the French academy will be filled up early in February next, though the exact date of the elections is not yet fixed. Xavier Marmier's seat will be the most severely contested, their being four candidates for it—M.M. Emile Zola, Ferdinand Fabre, Eugene Manuel, and Henri de Bornier. It is generally supposed that M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, will succeed Ernest Renan, of whom he was a most intimate friend, but he has an opponent in the person of M. Challemel—Lacour. Finally, MM. Henry Houssaye and Thureau-Dangin are disputing the succession to Camille Rousset.

THE WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

The Capital.

It is believed Charles A. Danna will be minister to Berlin.

The White House is free from scarlet fever and the quarantine has been removed.

The nomination of Louis McComas to be associate justice of the District of Columbia supreme court is confirmed.

Secretary Noble has refused the request of "Buffalo Bill" Cody for permission to engage fifty Indians for the World's Fair.

The exchange of ratifications of the Chilean claims convention, negotiated by Minister Patrick Egan, was perfected recently at the state department by the representatives of the United States and of Chile.

A comptroller's certificate has been issued approving the extension of the corporate existence of the Union National Bank of Rochester, Minn., to Feb. 12, 1893.

Efforts are still being made by citizens of this country and, through them, by the state department, to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Irish suspects who are confined in British prisons charged with complicity in dynamite outrages.

The secretary of state has received notice from Consul General Wallace, at Melbourne, that the prohibition of the importation of horses from California into New South Wales and Australia is still in force, and that no local official action has been taken on the request of the United States government that the prohibition be removed.

W. E. Culkin arrived to day with the electorial vote of Minnesota and received his mileage, amounting to $315. Mr. Culkin is one of Wright county's best Republicans and is something of a favorite with Senator Davis. He will enjoy the sights of the capitol for a day or two before returning. Mr. Culkins says there is universal satisfaction of Senator Davis' re election.

The indications are that there will be an unprecedented rush into the Cherokee strip as soon as opened to settlement. A very large number of letters are being received daily at the interior department from all parts of the country making inquiries as to when the strip is likely to be opened and as to what steps are necessary to be taken to secure homes therein.

Advices from Madrid are that at a recent meeting of the cabinet of Spain it was officially announced that the infanta Isabella would represent the royal family at the Chicago exposition. Although no program has yet been formulated, it is understood that the infanta will be conveyed to New York in the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadile, and that she may be accompanied by her sister, the infanta Eulalie. It was decided to ask the cortes for authority, for display at the exposition, all the documents that exist in the Spanish archives relating to the discovery of America.

Casualty.

Six persons are killed and nineteen fatally hurt in an Illinois railway accident.

An explosion in Bohemia kills eight men.

Abbott's brewery at Brooklyn, N. Y., burned. Loss, $75,000.

Ida Bennett was washing windows at Evansville, Ind., when she slipped and fell out of the window and was instantly killed.

The schooner Meteor ran into the cruiser Charleston at New York, and was dismantled

A boiler in the Hathaway saw-mill at Adrian, Mich., exploded, and nine persons were injured.

Mrs. Kate Rosler was burned to death at Pittsburg while trying to save the life of her 6-year-old nephew, George, who also perished.

Henry O'Neil, his wife and two children, of Indianapolis, were found in their house nearly suffocated by escaping gas. They were resuscitated with great difficulty.

George Dana was burned to death at Lima, O., by nitric acid. He was handling a drum of the acid, which he let fall, the contents covering him and causing almost instant death.

Keeper William Gunther and his lighthouse, which stood upon Old Plantation Shoal, near the mouth of the Chesapeake, were carried away by the ice, Gunther was rescued by a tug.

By the fall of a wall during a fire at Rochester, N. Y., three firemen were buried. Sylvester W. Burns was killed, John Hess was fatally injured and soon died; Sackett escaped with a broken leg. The loss on the McKay building was $200,000.

People in Print.

A statue of Brigham Young, ten feet tall is to be cast at Chicopee, Mass.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a revised edition of the Koran adapted to his own views.

The wife of Gen. Bedford Forrest, of Confederate cavalry fame, died at Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. Gunsanlus of Chicago, who has been prominently mentioned as the president of the new Armor institute, is threatened with paralysis of the vocal cords.

C. P. Villers, father of the house of commons, is ninety years old, and is still considered one of the best whist players in London.

Gladstone has now reached a greater age than any other prime minister who ever remained in office. Lord Palmerston died on the eve of his eighty-second birthday.

The new president of the Swiss Republic is a Calvinistic clergyman, and best all-round athlete in the country. He has held the presidential office during six previous terms.

Dr. J. F. Dickson, editor and publisher of the Western Medical Journal, died at Fort Scott, Kan.

George W. Howard, the actor who impersonated the old miller in "Adonis," is nearly blind, and about to become an inmate of the Forest home. He never again will appear upon the stage.

The latest letters received in London from Samoa state that Louis Stevenson, the novelist, is in good health. His friends in London discredit the adverse reports in regard to his condition.

Prince Bismarck says that all he now cares for is to remain at home with his family. He dislikes travel, and has a dread of the unfamiliar beds and lack of home comforts to be found in hotel life.

Sinful Doings.

A county treasurer in Indiana disappears, $60,000 short.

Frank E. Pugh has been arrested at Lansing, Mich., on a charge of embezzlement.

At Bloomington, Ind., Luke Dickard shot and killed his wife. A scandal was the cause of the tragedy.

A saloon at North Milford, Ind., was blown up with dynamite by three masked men.

In a quarrel over an alley at Kansas City, Winchester Reese, a merchant, shot and killed J. O. Wade, a milkman.

Dr. T. H. East, of Oklahoma City, has been arrested charged with the murder of Tom Whittman, found dead in the street. Whittman was chief witness against a friend of Dr. East.

Mary Colvin, an 18-year-old horse thief, celebrated her release from jail at Fort Scott, Kas, by stealing two horses and fleeing the country.

Esher Hobrand, an Austrian girl, 23 years of age, committed suicide at Braddock, Pa., by drowning. Unrequitted love is supposed to have been the cause.

Frank Holland, who murdered three travelers on San Bernard River, in Texas, has been sentenced at Velasco, Tex., to be hanged on February 22.

Policeman Edwards, of Sioux City, shot and probably fatally injured J. J. Johnson, who tried to escape after being placed under arrest.

Two heavily armed men captured a passenger train on the Sedalia road in Missouri, and terrorized the passengers. They are supposed to be two of the men who recently broke jail at Springfield, Mo.

Suit has been commenced at St. Louis against bondsmen of ex-City Treasury Foerstel, to compel them to make good the $63,000 embezzled by Foerestel's son, who committed suicide when his crime was discovered.

Mrs. Mary Barnes is under arrest at Roxbury, Mass., charged with being a female Fagin. She has trained four little girls, aged from 7 to 9, as shop-lifters, and they had stolen hundreds of dollar's worth of goods from stores.

The Foreign Budget.

One man was killed and eight injured in a railway wreck near Buda Pest.

The eldest son of President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is dead.

It is said the Earl of Aberdeen will become governor-general of Canada.

The Pope lost $30,000 by the failure of Guerrini Banking Company of Rome.

Another case of cholera has occurred at Hamburg.

Baron Hirsch has expended $90,000 among the poor of his race since Christmas.

The magistrate investigating the Panama scandal finds Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps and six others culpable.

The Czar of Russia will add the title Emperor of Asia to his name.

The Bishop of Chester has refused to allow the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who were divorcees, to partake of the sacrament of communion.

German factory employes in Warsaw have been granted one year in which to learn the Russian language. Expulsion from Russia is the alternative.

The czarowitch left St. Petersburg for Berlin to be present at the wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

The latest information is that France will send nine naval ships to the Columbian naval review, Russia seven, Germany six, Italy five, and the remaining powers from one to three.

A terrible battle between 600 peasants and a body of gendarmes occurred at Termini, a seaport town in Sicily. Eight of the peasants were killed and twenty were severely wounded.

Isidore Wertheimer, who figured in the celebrated Dunlo divorce case as corespondent, died in London. The suit was that of Viscount Dunlo against Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer.

Sixty persons have been frozen to death in Russian Poland. One day the spirit thermometer fell to 61 degrees below zero. An ice field 40 miles wide and 200 miles long extends from the mouth of the Danube to the northwestern coast of the Crimee.

Germany is not represented in the international club, formed by the commissioners from foreign governments to the World's Fair now in Chicago. The German representatives in the city refuse to believe that the international club is anything more than a Franco-Russian scheme and will have nothing to do with it.

The congregation of the propaganda sent to the American archbishops the announcement of Archbishop Satolli's nomination to be permanent papal delegate to the church in the United States and directed the archbishops to communicate this announcement to the parishes.

Cardinal Joseph Alfred Foulon, archbishop of Lyons, is dead. Joseph Alfred Foulon was born in Paris April 29, 1823. He became a priest, was for some time superintendent of a seminary in Paris, appointed bishop of Nancy and of Toulon in January, 1867. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Lyons. He was created cardinal May 24, 1889.

Sporting Scraps.

Ted Pritchard will fight Alex Greggains the first week in April, at New Orleans.

Ted Pritchard's challenge to fight any man in England has been accepted by Jem Smith, to fight for £500 a side.

The Louisville club his negotiating through Tom Brown with Third Baseman Reitz, of California.

Anson, Hudson, Jantzen, Tommy Burns and Jimmy Ryan almost daily play baseball on ice in Chicago.

Willie McGill has signed a three-year contract with the Chicago club. He is regarded as one of the coming pitchers of the country.

Charley Dougherty, an old Northwestern League player, has been secured as boxing instructor of the Green Bay, Wis., Athletic Club.

President Robinson, of Cleveland, has received over fifty applications from "young blood" players for positions in the Cleveland team.

Pitcher John Clarkson, of National League fame, has been engaged to coach the Yale baseball team. Clarkson has usually coached the Harvard team.

Joe Werrick, the old Louisville third baseman, who is swinging a policeman's club in Butte, is posing as a hero after capturing two desperate burglars recently.

Billy McClellan, the veteran, has been signed to cover second base for the Chattanoogas. Joe Walsh will also return to play under the managerial wing of Manager Gus Schmeiz.

It is said that Lange's contract with Chicago calls for $300 per month. This is big pay for an outfielder new to the league to get nowadays, especially from Chicago, and the statement may well be doubted.

Pitcher Mark E. Baldwin is in the real estate and insurance business at Homestead, Pa., and is doing well. There can scarcely be any doubt that he will be out of baseball in 1893 as far as the Pittsburg Baseball Club is concerned.

Jack Chapman, the only manager who helped Louisville to a pennant, could have had the management for '93 but declined. He has been offered a half interest in and the management of the Buffalo club, and will probably accept.

President James A. Hart, of the Chicago Baseball Club says that there are thousands of people in Chicago who work six days a week in crowded and ill-ventilated workshops and factories to whom an afternoon in the open air witnessing a well conducted baseball game would be a pleasure.

Political Echoes.

Judge John Martin is elected United States senator by the Populists of Kansas.

Senators Mills of Texas and Stewart of Nevada are re-elected.

General News.

Natural gas has been struck at Wichita, Kas.

People on Nantucket are short of food owing to the ice blockade.

The Illinois Central has discharged a large number of employes for using liquor.

The New York legislature will be asked to appropriate $300,000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

A national convention of whisky dealers opposed to the trust has been called to meet in Louisville, Ky., February 2.

The receiver's report on the Lima, O., National Bank shows that the creditors will realize about 70 cents on the dollar.

The doors of three banks, operated in Oregon by the United States Banking Company, are closed, the total liabilities being $50,000.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company sues for $20,000 damages for slander from John Elliott, of Stouffville, Ont., bank manager and agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Prof. Carl W. Belzen, professor of oriental languages and comparative philology in the University of Michigan, has accepted a call to the chair of Latin in the University of Colorado.

The well-known publishing firm of George Munroe, of New York, has dissolved. The business will be continued by George Munro's Sons, a new corporation.

The late Prof. Horsford devised a profit-sharing system for the employes of the manufacturing company of which he was president that included dowers to such of the women as might leave to marry.

T. H. Uncles' suit against the lead trust, at New York was thrown out of court, the judge holding that plaintiff had voluntarily become a party to an illegal contract and therefore could not recover.

An epidemic, called by the victims "pink-eye," is prevalent at Sellersburg, Ind. The eyes of the victims are swelled while indoors, but become all right on going out in the open air.

A mob of 2,000 people surrounded the residence of the Rev. H. McMart, dean of the Episcopal Church at Denver, and stoned the building. The minister had opened a crusade on Sunday amusements.

Efforts are being made by citizens of this country, and through them by the State Department, to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Irish suspects who are confined in British prisons, charged with complicity in dynamite outrages.

The Merchants' National Bank, of New York, desires to make public the fact that a certified check for $80.000, purporting to be drawn by the Royal Insurance Company, on the Merchants' National Bank, is believed to be a forgery. All persons are warned against accepting the check.

A big new combination of manufacturers of house heating boilers, has just been organized in Chicago under the name of the American Boiler Company, with a capital of $1,500,000. The company has purchased the business of the Pierce, Bitler & Pierce Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the Richardson & Boynton Company, of New York and Chicago, and the National Hot Water Heater Company, of Chicago.

Indiana's Apportionment.

Indianapolis, Special—The supreme court to-day denied the petition for a rehearing in the apportionment case. The legislature will now have to make a new apportionment.

DEATH OF J. G. BLAINE.

THE DREAD SUMMONS COMES TO THE EX-SECRETARY.

The Greatest Statesman of Modern Times Answers the Call of the Angel of Death—His Death Mourned by His Countrymen.

Washington, Jan. 28.—One more name, that of James G. Blaine, has been added to the list of the nation's dead. Once more the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man who, as the "Plumed Knight," was such an object of devotion. For years he stood in the very first rank of the great men of the land and few men have ever wielded such a potent influence as James G. Blaine. He was the one whom his party delighted to honor and whose word was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a statesman in a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top, and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic. Few men have had so many ardent admirers and devoted friends. He made many bitter enemies as well. This was but a natural result of the position he filled in life. But now all animosity is buried, and friends and political foes alike unite in expressions of regret at the passing away of the "man from Maine."

Those who were long in the state department and knew Mr. Blaine when he was at his best, recognized with sorrow during his last service that there was a remarkable change in his physical condition. Mr. Blaine was conscious of his poor state of health. A prominent Republican who called on him about a year ago, in speaking of this said: "I went to Mr. Blaine the latter part of last January and asked him if he was going to be a candidate for the presidency. He answered: 'No, sir; I cannot entertain the thought for one moment. It would kill me sure, and I know it, and I do not believe I have a friend on earth who would ask me to be a candidate if he knew the state of my health.' Mr. Blaine added: 'I am going to write a letter on the subject.' After Mr. Blaine had written his letter announcing that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination he was waited upon by his friend and urged to reconsider his action. It was represented to Mr. Blaine, who was then ill, that the campaign would be made so easy for him as to involve no physical or mental exhaustion, and that the result would be his triumphant election. With an air of despondency the sick man replied that he was satisfied that he could not live through a heated political campaign, or that if he should, the harrassments of a presidential office would



JAMES G. BLAINE.

surely terminate his life within six months after he took his seat. He intended, and this statement is significant in some of the subsequent events, to resign his office of secretary of state in the early summer, retire to his Maine home and spend his remaining days in quiet literary work. Mr. Blaine's death at last

Came Painlessly and Quietly,

but not without premonition. The attending physicians have said repeatedly in these later days, since hope of recovery was abandoned, that when the end came it would probably occur with at least two or three hours' warning.

The patient lay so quietly that even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of consciousness, no look of recognition had passed. At 10:45 he lay so still that the window shades were raised to give more light to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they proclaimed him dead. The news was instantly flashed all over the world. Young Mr. Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to inform him of the event when the president himself arrived, accompanied by his private secretary and the secretary of state, Mr. Foster. All the rest of the cabinet quickly followed, and the excitement throughout the city became general as the news spread. Both houses of congress adjourned, and the former associates of the ex-senator and ex-speaker of both political parties united in eloquent tributes to his memory.

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pew-holder, on Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington City, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger. The physicians have officially made public the cause of death as Bright's disease, aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs, and followed by heart failure.

HIS CAREER.

Life and Works of the Statesman Who Is Now No More.

James Gillespie Blaine was born Jan. 31, 1830, at Indian Hill farm, Union township, Washington county, Penn. The house in which he saw the light was the first stone house built west of the Monongahela river. The boy's father was well-to-do, and he had every advantage. He had special instructors and the advantage of a preliminary training school at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived with his relatives, the family of Thomas Ewing, the then secretary of the treasury. He was brought into contact with politics when a mere lad of eleven. He was graduated from the Washington University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847, before he was quite eighteen, the first of thirty-three classmates. Mr. Blaine excelled as a student. There appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, in accordance with ordinary rules, Mr. Blaine should have had much harder times to have brought out his power.

Like Webster and other great Americans, Blaine began his career by teaching. His school was at Georgetown, Ky., where, in 1853, he became acquainted with and married Miss Stanwood. The Stanwoods were men of prominence in New England, and Mr. Blaine exchanged a pedagogue's pursuits for those of a journalist.

As the editor of the Kennebec Journal he was associated with Mr. Stevens. They had the state printing. This proved insufficient for Mr. Blaine's support. In vain he struck for a $1,200 salary. This prompted him to assume the editorship of the Portland Daily Advertiser. He soon returned to Augusta and made it his home for twenty-five years. Journalism soon led him into politics. In 1857 he was elected to the state legislature of Maine. He occupied a seat in the lower branch till 1862. Two years of that time he presided over the house of delegates. He availed himself of that opportunity to perfect the knowledge of parliamentary law that enabled him later to direct with marked ability the proceedings of the house of representatives. Coming to congress in 1862, he soon attracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the Congressional Record. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and accurately prophesy what he would accomplish. When in 1869 Schuyler Colfax was promoted to the vice presidency Blaine succeeded to the speakership. This place he filled till 1875 the Democrats gained a majority of members. His ability as speaker was conceded by all, although his enemies regarded him as often arbitrary and high-handed in the administration of his power.

Mr. Blaine in Congress.

His career in the national congress was an eventful one. His antagonism to the Stevens reconstruction bill in 1867 created a stir in the nation, and after a seeming defeat his amendment modifying this proposed military law in the South was carried through both house and senate.

In 1869 Mr. Blaine was elected speaker of the house, acting in that capacity for six successive years. This career in the house has always been regarded as exceptionally brilliant. The political revolution of 1874 placed the Democracy in power in the house and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the Republican minority. Preceding the presidential contest of 1876 the session of the house was a stormy one, and in the general amnesty bill, removing the disabilities of participants in the rebellion, Mr. Blaine stood up for an exception in the case of Jefferson Davis. One of his most notable speeches was made at this time under the spur of opposition of Mr. Hill of Georgia.

In 1876 he was called upon to defend his political character against charges of bribery from the Union Pacific and other railroad companies. The Mulligan letters were produced and the stormy scenes of May and June of that year followed. June 5 Mr. Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, denied the right of congress to compel the production of his private papers. He expressed his willingness to stand any examination, and having possessed himself of these letters he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. He stood up in the house holding the letters in his hand.

"Thank God," said he, "I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And, with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage, which, I think, any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of my countrymen while I read those letters from this desk."

At this time Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had een made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading these letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The chairman returned an evasive answer, when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging, as within his own knowledge that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." Of this scene Gen. Garfield said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in congress.

June 11 was the time of the Republican national convention. The previous Sunday he had been prostrated by the heat and fears were entertained for his life. In the convention, however, his friends stood firm. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of the total of 754. The remainder were divided among Senator Morton, Secretary Bristow, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes and others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only 28 of a nomination. A combination upon Hayes, however, defeated him.

Goes to the Senate.

Mr. Blaine entered the senate some months later. Again in 1880 his friends of four years before stood by him in the national convention. The first vote stood: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10, and Garfield, 1. On the final ballot, however, the Blaine forces united on Garfield, who was nominated. After his election Mr. Blaine was made secretary of state. He was in the cabinet ten months. After Garfield's death Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet.

On his retirement he was for the first time in twenty-three years out of public station. He took up his well known historical work, "Twenty Years of Congress," and issued the first volume in January, 1884. In that year he was again before the Republican convention for the nomination to the presidency. On the fourth ballot he received 541 of the 813 votes and was nominated. President Arthur was his chief competitor. The campaign was a peculiarly bitter one. The result hinged upon New York, which went Democratic and elected Grover Cleveland. Mr. Blaine returned at once to his history and completed the second volume in 1886.

Later he traveled extensively in Europe, his health being much broken. At the time of the Republican convention in 1888 he refused to accept the nomination, cabling from Scotland to the Chicago gathering to that effect. Several months earlier he had written a letter refusing to be considered a candidate.

He worked for the success of Mr. Harrison in the succeeding campaign, and at the beginning of the present national administration he entered the president's cabinet as secretary of state. His distinguished career in that position is well remembered. The Pan-American congress, the reciprocity treaties and other striking incidents rendered his work remakable. Owing to personal differences he resigned his position in the cabinet a few days before the meeting of the national convention of his party. Though a short time before he had declined in set terms to be a candidate before the convention, he permitted his friends to use his name. On the first ballot, however, President Harrison was renominated. Though in bad health Mr. Blaine wrote a letter and made a speech for his party during the campaign lately closed.

There was nothing negative about Mr. Blaine. You could not remain neutral with him. You were either very much for him or very much against him. Even his enemies who fought him the hardest admired his brilliant abilities. Mr. Blaine was himself a fighter who thrived on opposition.

As a conversationalist Mr. Blaine had few equals. He had a keen appreciation of fun, and could tell a story with a wonderful simplicity. There was no dragging prelude, no verbose details preceding a stupid finale. The story was presented always dramatically and fired almost as if from a gun when the point was reached. Mr. Blaine's ability to entertain a private circle as well as a public audience showed that he had great powers as an actor.

An Excellent Host.

The dinner table in the Blaine house was the place where the gayest of good natured chaff ruled. From 6 to 8 the dinner sped under cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day. Mr. Blaine was very happy in his family. None of his children appeared to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gathering, Mr. Blaine was always at home. He belonged to no club, and kept more to himself than a man of his social interests might be expected to do. He did not even play the game of poker, which is so general an accomplishment with public men. He had nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life was as irreproachable as the most rigid moralist could ask. He was a very temperate man at the table. He occasionally drank a glass of wine, but he never joined the whisky drinking ranks in either the house or the senate.

Mr Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that he wanted. He was not an avaricious man. He was not niggardly in his expenditures, neither was he lavish. He seemed to have joined to the liberal and hospitable free-handedness of the West the conservative carefulness of the East. His style of living at Washington was comfortable, never extravagant. His carriages and his horses would never attract notice anywhere, while at the same time they were plenty good enough for any gentleman to use. In his manners Mr. Blaine was essentially a democrat. He never in any of the various periods of his career showed any pride of place.

Mr. Blaine apparently did not give the subject of religion any special thought. He was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church. His entire family are of the same belief. His mother, however, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Blaine himself was a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. It was his connection with the Ewing family which brought up from time to time the charge that he was himself a Catholic. It was not possible to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He did not believe that any one had a right to introduce a religious test in political canvasses. He was heard to say: "I have always been a member of the Presbyterian church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be made to appear even in the slightest degree as reflecting upon the religion of my mother."

His Ancestore.

Mr. Blaine came of a distinguished family. He had behind him an ancestry of cultivated and wealthy men. His great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine of Carlisle, Pa., was commissary general of the Continental army from 1778 to the end of the war in 1783. With Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, Col. Blaine endured the hardships of that terrible winter of 1777-78. To his efficiency as commissary general is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that most trying war crisis. The grandfather of Mr. Blaine, James Gillespie Blaine, for whom he was named, was educated as a lawyer. He visited Europe and remained there for a number of years. His life abroad diverted his attention from pursuing the practice of his profession. Possessing independent means he was enabled to follow a life of leisure. He returned from Europe in 1793, having achieved a certain distinction in connection with the then struggling diplomacy of the colonies. Mr. Blaine's father was born in Carlisle, the place where the diplomate Blaine resided after his return from Europe. Ephraim L. Blaine, the father of James G., was a very skillful business man. First, justice of the peace, no mean place then, and later prothonotary (clerk of the district court) of Washington county, Squire Blaine was always highly esteemed by his neighbors. The Blaines were all staunch Presbyterians. Several were Calvinistic divines. Ephraim, however, fell in love with a lovely Miss Gillespie, of Celtic parentage. She acknowledged the Roman Catholic obedience. This did not deter her from accepting the hand and name of a Blaine. Fine, sterling woman she was, as mothers of great men are wont to be. Several years since she and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Walker, wife of a navy officer, died at Elizabeth, Pa. Of three sons James was her favorite.

The father of James used the means left him by the elder James Gillespie Blaine in the purchase of great tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania. These lands are at present the site of numerous coal and iron mines and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold on to these properties until anything of their modern value was discovered, yet he retained enough to leave a handsome property to his son. Mr. Blaine was the owner of one of the most valuable properties in Monongahela county, Pa. This has been developed from a tract of wild land into a great property, which has for years brought in a very handsome income. Mr. Blaine inherited the business qualities of his father. He made most of his money in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He went to Maine on account of his marriage with a Maine lady. At the time of his entrance in congress, in 1862, his private fortune was estimated to be in the neighborhood of $250,000. His estate is probably worth a million dollars.

His personal appearance was altogether striking. A rugged mien, a face furrowed with strongly marked lines surrounding the mouth and other features bespoke will power indomitable and firmness unswerving. Sparse, closely cut hair and full frosty beard betrayed life's autumn. A youthful elasticity of movement, however, seemed to belie the years written to his account in a tell-tale congressional record. His height was nearly six feet, his frame almost colossal. His attire was altogether appropriate to a carriage too manly to admit of any slouchiness, even in apparel. Neither mind nor body was lacking in muscle and sinew. Face and form alike conveyed an impression of vigor and resolution.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

President Harrison Informs the Country of Mr. Blaine's Death.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 27, 1893.—It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards, for fourteen years, he was a member of the national house of representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief he resigned from the cabinet, and devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years of Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became secretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature, his genius has added new luster to American citizenship. As a suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services, and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast, and that for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

A GHOSTLY COMEDY.

A Hotel Guest Who Was Thirsty Makes a Sensation.

From the Cleveland Leader: The failure of an electric bell to work properly was the innocent and remote cause of a somewhat disquieting occurrence at the unusually staid and quiet American house recently. At 4:45 o'clock a. m. a guest, who shortly afterward had cause to heap bitter reproaches upon himself, became afflicted with an acute case of insomnia and concluded that he wanted some ice water. He first tried the bell in his room, but receiving no response stepped out upon the landing over the office in his long robe de nuit. He called down over the railing to the clerk on duty, made known his desire, and after seeing a bell boy sent on his errand, waited in the hall to receive the water. At this moment one of the chambermaids, who was up betimes to do some necessary cleaning in one of the upper rooms, emerged upon the floor, broom and duster in hand. Her approach was so nearly noiseless that the guest failed to hear her, and she did not notice him until she had arrived to within a few feet of where he stood, everything being in total darkness, except for a faint light sent up from the office.

The result is one for the imagination only. A succession of blood-curdling screams emanating from the frightened chambermaids throat accompanied her precipitate flight in the direction from which she had come and rang through all the building. A second later twenty bolts shot back in their sockets as with a single motion, and simultaneously twenty white-robed forms bounded out in the corridors, the owners thereof inquiring with visible agitation for the fell murderer. An explanation of the strange affair was presently forthcoming. One of the servant girls appeared and stated that her frightened companion had bolted into her room and into her bed, where she had fainted away, not reviving for some minutes. As for the unhappy man who was to blame for the wholesale "early call," he re-entered his room without the ice water, and several large, angry "swears" were afterward heard to escape through the transom. His identity was not revealed.

NICKNAMES FOR HEROES.

Some Titles Conferred on Famous Generals During the Rebellion.

Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who was a distinguished engineer, was styled "Old Mathematics."

Gen. John A. Logan had several titles. One was "Black Jack," because of his tawny complexion and long black hair. He was also called "Old War Eagle" and the "Black Eagle of Illinois."

Gen. Philip Sheridan, whose stature was far from commensurate with his ability and brain, was greatly beloved by his men, and was called by them "Little Phil."

Gen. Albert Sykes was "Syksey" among his men.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck was nicknamed "Old Brains."

Gen. William S. Rosecrans was speedily dubbed "Rosy."

Gen. Philip Kearney left an arm in Mexico, and was known among his men as "One-Armed Phil."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, because of his peculiar drooping eyelids, was called "Old Cock-eye."

Gen. Judson C. Kilpatrick was known as "Kil," an abbreviation of his last name.

Dashing Gen. George Custer, because of his long yellow curls, was known as "Ringlets."

Gen. George H. Thomas was familiarly known among his men as "Pap Thomas." After the battle of Chickamauga he was given, as a mark of distinguished honor, the title of "Rock of Chickamauga."

Saw Them in a Glass.

The mystery that has long puzzled congressmen, how Speaker Reed, in his famous counting of quorums in the house, knew what Democratic members were in the cloak room, has just been explained. In response to the question asked by Mr. Hoar, Mr Reed said, "Come here and I will show you." He led Mr. Hoar to the speaker's seat and showed him that through the open door of the Democratic cloak room a very large mirror could be seen, which brought into view nearly every square foot of space in the room. Said Mr. Reed: "It was useless for a member to try to avoid being counted by going in there. I could see him as plainly as though he had remained in his seat."

MINNESOTA LAWMAKERS

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE DAY BY DAY.

Routine Report of the Proceedings of Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature During the Past Week.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Senator Donnelly objected to a resolution of Senator Hompe providing for a clerk for the committee on grain or ware houses, and on his declaration that he would act as clerk himself, the resolution was lost.

The following bills was introduced and referred:

By Senator Stockton—S. F. No. 132, a bill to appropriate $110,000 for the erection of buildings at the Institute for Detectives at Faribault; to the committee on finance.

By Senator Sevatson—S. F. No. 133, a bill to provide that debts not a lien upon the property of decendents before death shall not become so after death; to the committee an judiciary.

By Senator Dougherty—S. F. No. 134, a bill to legalize corporate publications in certain cases; to the committee on corporations.

By Senator Craven—S. F. No. 135, a bill to repeal chapter 43 of the laws of 1887, relating to roads and bridges; to the committee on roads and bridges.

By Senator Stevens—S. F. No. 136, a bill to amend the probate code; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Day—S. F. No. 137, an amendment to the game and fish laws, to the committee on game and fish laws.

By Senator Barr—S. F. No. 138, a bill appropriating $2,000 additional for the state normal schools, except that at Moorhead, which is given $1,000; to the committee on normal schools.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the coal combine was passed.

HOUSE.

The committee on appropriations reported favorably on H. F. No. 73, to supply the deficiency in the governor's contingent fund. Adopted.

The railroad committee presented majority and minority reports on the anti-scalper bill. Both were referred to the committee on judiciary.

From the committee on incorporations House Files No. 8 and 9 were recommended to be turned over to the committee on municipal corporations. Adopted.

From the same—H. F. No. 86 was recommended to pass. Adopted.

The election contest of Bidderman vs. Hinrichs was reached in special order at 11 o'clock, and the time was reset, on request of attorneys, for Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Blacken—H. F. No. 189, to compel railroads to make tickets over their lines good until used; to committee on railroads.

By the Same—H. F. No. 190 to legalize mortgage foreclosure certificates; abrogating the 20 day clause; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Fletcher—H. F. No. 191, authorizing banks to deposit with trust companies; to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Boggs—H. F. No. 181, limiting time in the vacation of streets and alleys in villages, may be called in question, to 10 years; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Anderson—H. F. No 182, to regulate sale of real estate for delinquent taxes; to committee on taxes and tax lands.

By Mr. Wyman, H. F. No. 176, regulating benevolent charitable or missionary societies, with reference to election of officers, in certain cases; to committee on incorporations.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the state treasurer, in answer to the resolution of Senator Crandall, inquiring why some railroad companies pay 1, some 2 and some three per cent gross earnings tax. The treasurer stated that this was in accordance with the gross earnings law; which provided that certain per cents should be paid after certain years.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 143, relating to changes in the articles of incorporation or corporations; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 144, limiting the time for commencing actions on shares of stocks, bonds, etc.; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator O'Brien—S. F. No. 145, amending the law relating to full paid stock in corporations; to committe on corporations.

By Senator Burkhardt—Q. F. No. 146, authorizing towns to refund moneys collected on improperly or illegally executed bonds; to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Nelson—S. F. No. 147, amending the statute relating to the service of summons and complaint in court actions in justice courts; to committee on judiciary.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred

By Mr. Boxrud—H. F. No. 198, to regulate peddlers and peddling; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Pray—H. F. No. 199, to authorize Minneapolis to issue bonds to build a bridge over the Mississippi; to committee on roads and bridges.

By Mr. Noyes—H. F. No. 200, to appropriate $600 to build a bridge in the town of Forest Lake Washington county; to committee on appropriations.

By Mr. Fleming—H. F. No. 201, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Temple—H. F. No. 202, to appropriate $500 to build a bridge over the Cannon river, in Rice county; to committee on appropriations.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE.

Several nominations sent in by the governor was confirmed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Nelson—S. F. No. 154, a bill to place express companies under the supervision of the railroad commission; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Lommen—S. F. No. 155, a bill relating to the storage and transportation of grain; to the committee on grain and ware houses.

By Senator Lommen—S. F. No. 156, a bill to insert a long and short haul clause in the transportation laws; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Wood—S. F. No. 157, a bill to regulate the maximum charges for the transportation of freight and passengers; to the committee on railroads. The bill was ordered printed.

The senate adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The following new bills were read and referred:

By Mr. Sullivan—H. F. No. 213, regulating primary elections, and conventions. The bill contains no particularly new provisions; to committee on elections.

By Mr. Winston, H. F. No. 214, relating to the charters of cities.

Referred to committee on municipal legislation.

By the Same—H. F. No. 215, relating to the enforcement of mechanics' or laborers' liens; to committee on labor and labor legislation.

By Mr. Rodger—H. F. No. 216, to regulate the employment of women and children in factories or other work. It prohibits work more than 60 hours in any week, and no children who cannot read or write shall be employed except during school vacation; to committee on labor.

By Mr. Leonard—H. F. No. 217, relating to sale of homesteads and regulating forclosures thereon; to committee on judiciary.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Keller—S. F. No. 161, a bill to provide penalties for the adulteration of coffee to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Smith, J. D—S. F. No. 166, to amend the law relating to the weighing of grain; to the committee on grain and warehouses.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—S. F. No. 166 to amend the law relating to the weighing of grain; and warehouses.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—S. F. No. 167, a bill to provide that docking horses' tails shall be a misdemeanor; to committee on judiciary.

By Senator Smith, J. D.—D. F., No. 104, making it a misdemeanor to mistreat a minor; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Barr—S. F. No. 169, a bill to authorize town and cities to refund their indebtedness; to committee on judiciary.

By Senator Dean—S. F. No. 173, a bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent; to the committee on judiciary.

The senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator McMillan in the chair.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to reimburse the subscribers to the World's Fair fund was under discussion. Senators Donnelly, Kelly, Stevens and Leavitt took part in the discussion which was finally brought to a close by the adoption of a motion to rise and report progress.

At the afternoon session the senate went into committee of the whole and the discussion of the World's Fair appropriation bill was resumed.

The senate adjourned until Monday at 3 p. m., on motion of Senator Tawney. This was out of respect to Blaine's memory.

HOUSE.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Monahan, of Winona—That each member be allowed $10 for postage stamps. The vote was: Aye, 29; no, 61.

By Mr. Turrell—To recall H. F. No. 222 from the judiciary committee and refer to committee on temperance. Adopted.

By Mr. Boggs—H. F. No. 236, to legalize improvements and special assessments therefore; ordered to be printed and referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Young—H. F. 237, to forfeit the lands and franchises of the Hastings & Dakota railroad; to committee on public lands.

By Mr. Fletcher—H. F. No. 241, relating to divorces, and granting relief in certain cases. The court can grant divorces in either case when both parties ask it, at his discretion; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Turrell—H. F. No. 243, to provide for text books for district schools. Districts are to make contracts for five years; to committee on education.

The senate memorial to congress of the coal trust was read, and after discussion was rejected.

The death of J. G. Blaine was announced and on motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy.

H. F. No. 61, providing for pro-rating of liquor licenses, was lost by a vote of: ayes, 34; noes, 35.

The house went into committee of the whole. The committee took action as follows:

H. F. No. 37—Relating to trials in civil actions; recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 49—To municipal charter act to regulate making assessments; progress reported.

H. F. No. 133—The grain and warehouse substitute; progress reported.

H. F. No. 86—Progress reported.

H. F. No. 44—Increasing to $200 the amount of personal property exempted; to be indefinitely postponed.

H. F. No. 22—To amend chapter 123, General Laws of 1891; progress reported.

The report was adopted, except H. F. No. 49, which was recommitted to the committee on judiciary, to remain in its place on general order.

The house, on motion of Mr. Dunn, adjourned to Monday 4 p. m., out of respect to the memory of James G. Blaine.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Not in session.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

The two houses met in joint session today and held memorial services in honor of James G. Blaine. Eloquent and touching orations were delivered by Senators Donnelly, Stevens, Smith and Tawney and Representative Winston.

How It Struck a Southerner.

A southerner visiting the city was asked by a resident:

"What in all that you have seen has impressed you most?"

"The tired and worn-out appearance of the people I have met," was the astonishing answer. "They all seem to be on the run. They seem to have a hunted look. They go about as if they had but one day to live and are too tired to make it interesting."—New York Tribune.

ELECTRICAL ETCHINGS.

Briefly Told.

Although John Ruskin is said to be insane, he is still able to enjoy a game of chess.

Julian Hawthorne is in Jamaica and is thinking of making his permanent home on the island.

Dr. Wielobycki, president of the Society for the Study of Inebriety in London, is 100 years old.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field has written a history of the Atlantic cable as a memorial to his brother, Cyrus W. Field.

Mme. Modjeska's recipe for retaining a youthful appearance: Take a warm bath every night before going to bed, get plenty of sleep and don't eat too much.

Ten of the twenty-seven governors Missouri has had came from Kentucky, and an almost equally large percentage of Illinois' executives were of blue grass ancestry.

Duke Victor of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst and president of the Prussian upper house, is dead. He was born in Langenborg Feb. 10, 1818.

The kan of Khiva, now visiting some of his fellow rulers in Europe, travels with his mollah (or priest) and his own cook. He feels tolerably safe no matter what turns up.

Patti receives $2,000 a night for her operatic performances at La Scala, in Milan. In England the diva's rates are higher, for she is paid $4,000 for every concert in London and $2,500 for concerts in the provinces.

Rev. Howard McQueery, whose suspension from the Episcopal church in Cleveland, Ohio, created a sensation and who now lives in Michigan, goes to the Universalist church at Dubuque, Iowa, next Sunday a candidate for the vacant pulpit.

Mrs. Langtry's yacht has arrived at Marseilles from Cowes after a tempestuous voyage. Water poured into the cabin and ruined most of the gorgeous furniture and carpets. Mrs. Langtry, has postponed her voyage until the damage can be repaired.

The will of the late Gen. Butler, has been filed in the Middlesex probate court at East Cambridge, Mass. It bears the date of 1854, with a codical added in 1862. All his estates, real and personal are left to relatives, including a wife and mother since deceased.

The Mexican consulate at St. Louis, which John F. Cahill has occupied for several years without salary and with very small fees, is about to be closed. Mr. Cahill, however, refuses to send the archives of the office to the consul general in New York, as requested, unless the Mexican government honors his claims for services rendered heretofore.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73¾c. No. 3 spring, 62to64c. No. 2 red, 73¾c.
CORN—No. 2 43c.
OATS—No. 2 30½to31c.; No. 3 white, 32to33c.
RYE—No. 2, 54c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 64c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard 70¼c. No. 1 Northern; 68¾c.; No. 2 Northern 68c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, 39½c.
OATS—No. 3 white, 31½c.
RYE—No. 2. 41to42c.
BARLEY—No. 3, 37c.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 69to70; No. 1 Northern, 68to69c.; No. 2 Northern 64 to65c.
CORN—No. 3, 39to40c.; No. 3 yellow, 40to41c.
OATS—No. 2, 30to31c; No 2 white, 32to32½c.; No 3, 31to32c.
BARLEY AND RYE—No. 2 barley, 50 to 55c. No. 2 rye, 50to51c. malt, 65to70c.
GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1. $15.75 to16.25. No 2, $16.25to16.75; No. 3 $16.75to$17.25; low grade, $12.50to13.25; corn meal, bolted, $20 to 23. do unbolted, $17.75. to $16.00; bran, bulk, $10.00 to $10.50.

LIVE STOCK.

ST. PAUL—Prime steers, $3.50 to 4 00; good steers, $2.95 to 3.50; prime cows, $2.75 to 3.50; good cows, $2.25 to 2.60; common to fair cows, $1.50to2.25c; light veal calves $3.00 to 4.25; heavy calves, $2.00 to 3.00 stockers, $1.75 to 2.50; feeders, $2.25 to 3.25 bulls, $1.50 to 2.50; hogs, $5.50 to 5.55.

CHICAGO—Steers, $5.65to6; cows, $3.25to $3.75; stockers and feeders, $2to3.25. Hogs all grades, $4.50to6.45; bulk, $6.15to6.30; muttons, $3to4.40; lambs $4to6.25.

Decided for Stokes.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the case of the United Lines Telegraph company and Edward S. Stokes, appellants, vs. The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, an appeal from the Illinois circuit court for the Southern district of New York, the United States supreme court, in an opinion rendered by Justice Blatchford, has affirmed the decree of the lower court in favor of the rapid company. The dispute concerned the ownership of a line of telegraph between Cleveland and Chicago, one party claiming under a rapid mortgage of $3,000,000 and the other under a mortgage from the Bankers and Merchants company, amounting to $10,000,000. Justices Brewer and Field dissented.

A Blaze at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Feb. 1.—A fire here to-night partly destroyed the old Equitable block, one of the principal business and office blocks. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Among other interests damaged was the office of the Daily News. The damage is great, especially by water, but it is impossible to estimate to-night. It is covered by insurance in almost every instance.

Poisoned by Cream Puffs.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Talmadge, the wife of De Witt Talmadge, and his daughter, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Donovan and Mr. Donovan, were poisoned by eating cream puffs bought from a confectionery, but are all out of danger. Inquiry at the residence to-day elicited the response that Mrs. Talmadge had nearly recovered and would soon be in her usual health.

Judge Edgerton's Condition Serious.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Special, Feb. 1.—Judge A. J. Edgerton, of the United States district court, who lies dangerously ill at his residence in this city from neuralgia of the heart, is this evening reported as a little better, but not sufficiently so as to allay apprehension as to the outcome.

Elevator Destroyed.

Grand Forks, N. D., Special, Feb. 1.—The Farmers' elevator at Ardock, operated by E. R. Jacobi, was burned to the ground to-day with 20,000 bushels of wheat. The building was valued at $6,000, insured for $2,500; grain fully insured.

Curious Monstrosity.

Lake City, Minn., Feb. 1.—A taxidermist of this city has received from Wabasha a puppy with a double body from the shoulders back. It has eight legs, the four hind ones being perfect, but two of the fore legs, though of full size, are croked against the side of the body.

Leaped Seventy Feet.

Christiana, Feb. 1.—In the snowshoe Derby here to-day Lieut. Roll, a Norwegian, leaped seventy feet in a running jump contest.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

What Is Being Accomplished by our National Lawmakers.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) diverted the senate today by arraigning two Republican senators (Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Platt, of Connecticut) for putting forward against the anti-option bill a constitutional argument that would be equally strong in its application to the tariff law. He warned them that they would be called upon to defend the tariff law in the next congress if the Democrats were true to their platform on which the presidential ticket had been elected; and he intimated that their contention that taxes could only be imposed for the purpose of revenue, not for the purposes of destruction, would be fatal to a high protective system. At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech the anti-option bill went over without action, an agreement having previously been reached that the vote on that bill shall be taken on Tuesday of next week.

HOUSE.

There have been many stormy and confused sessions of the house, but they have generally been held when a matter of political or personal interests has been at stake. Rarely has a more boisterous meeting been held over a non-partisan and non-personal measure than that which occurred today. Members were at cross purposes over the quarantine bill. Its most earnest supporters believed that it did not go far enough, and while they aquiesced in some of the amendments made by the New York members, they did so under protest and in the belief that if they did otherwise the measure would meet a lingering death through filibustering. After many parliamentary wrangles the bill was finally passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

The death of Justice Lamar, was announced and the senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holmes (Dem., Indiana) moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The motion was defeated—yeas, 107; nays, 137.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Neither the anti-option bill nor the Cherokee outlet bill which have the right of way in the senate had any show of consideration today. The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters—none of them entitled to be regular—as of much public interest. The only exceptions were the introduction of the bill for the admission of Utah as a state and an amendment reported from the committee on naval affairs and referred to the committee on appropriations looking to a further increase of the navy. The rest of the day's session, from 1 o'clock up to the adjournment, passed behind closed doors and was devoted to the question of whether the nomination of Mr. McComas as one of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia should be or not be confirmed.

HOUSE.

Filibustering against the bankruptcy bill was inaugurated today by Mr. Kilgore. In the first place he insisted on the reading of the journal in full. Then he objected to the approval of that document, and an hour was consumed before it was finally agreed to as a portion of the records of the house. He was ably seconded in his endeavor to defeat the bankruptcy bill by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who supplemented his every filibustering motion with another which was calculated to prevent action, and the filibustering continued.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

SENATE.

There were not many senators in the chambers today during the debate on the anti-option bill; but those who were present witnessed the remarkable circumstances of the state's rights Democrat, Mills, of Texas, having his argument against the constitutionality of the bill sustained by the stalwart Republican, Hiscock, of New York.

Mr. Mills declared his belief that the sentiment in favor of local self-government prevailed from New England to the Pacific ocean; and Mr. Hiscock asserted that there had been rarely presented to congress a measure in which less regard had been paid than was paid in the pending measure, either to the proprieties of legislation or constitutional restrictions.

HOUSE.

In the house today the sundry civil bill was granted the right of way, and while a few obstructions were placed on the track, none of them proved disastrous and the bill made fair progress.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

SENATE.

The senate met this morning in the gloom which the intelligence of Mr. Blaine's death, an hour before noon, naturally cast over the body and over the Capitol. The sad event was appropriately noted in the opening prayer of Chaplain Butler. As soon as the reading of yesterday's journal was completed, Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, one of the deceased statesman's closest friends, rose and announced the death.

HOUSE.

Mr. Geissenhainer, (Dem.), of New Jersey, submitted, from a special investigating committe, a bill to repeal the laws relating to federal supervision at elections. Calendar.

Mr. Mutchlar, (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations reported the pension appropriation bill. Calendar.

Mr. Chipman, (Dem.), of Michigan, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution to carry into effect the claims convention between the United States and Chile. Calendar.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) stepped to the front today as an avowed Hawaiian annexationist; and if he had had his way the president would have been instructed by both houses to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii and to submit the convention to congress for ratification by legislation. But his way was blocked by Mr. White (Dem.) of Louisiana, who objected to immediate action and Mr. Chandler's resolution was laid over till tomorrow. Having thus brushed aside temporarily the New Hampshire senator, Mr. White set to work to demolish, if possible, the anti-option bill and Mr. George's substitute for it. He ridiculed the principle on which the proposed legislation is based the immorality of "future" dealings and declared that the passage of such a bill would place senators in the position of "antediluvians" going back into the ark and condemning the universality and antiquity of laws of commerce. Another of his metaphors was that senators voting for the bill would be like the one obstinate juror who regarded the other 11 jurors as pig-headed.

Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours, closing his speech with the assertion that the purpose of the bill was to separate the United States from the great commerce of the world, to strike down the American instrumentalities of defense and to leave all the weapons of offense ready for the destruction of American commerce. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The brief session of the house today was an uninteresting one. The sundry civil appropriation was further considered, but was not disposed of. It will probably be disposed of tomorrow.

Justice Lamar's Funeral.

Macon, Ga., Special—The funeral ceremonies over the late L. Q. C. Lamar commenced this morning at 9:30, when a public meeting was held at the opera house and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar in the state. Dr. Candler, president of Emory college, where the dead justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were present at the services. Thousands of people gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege and at the church it was impossible to get within fifty yards of the door. All the church bells were kept tolling during the ceremonies. The interment took place about 2:30 p. m., and afterwards Chief Justice Fuller and the Washington party left for home.

What Does This Mean?

Great Falls, Mont., Special—J. J. Hill's special train arrived here from the coast to-day. The railroad magnate evidently came to Great Falls to see Marcus Daly on some important business, for the latter came from Helena this afternoon with State Senator Paris Gibson and Congressman Dixon, and all spent several hours in Hill's car. Daly holds the key to the senatorial situation, and it is thought that this conference with Hill may have an important bearing on the same. President Hill left for St. Paul late to-night.

Box Manufacturers Combine.

St. Louis, Special—Box manufacturers from the South and West and from St. Paul, Chicago and various points in Iowa are holding a meeting here to consider matters of interest to the trade. J. H. Moore of Memphis presided at yesterday's session and R. T. Cooper of Memphis acted as secretary. Mr. Cooper said the object of the meeting was to form an association to better prices in the packing box trade. Prices of lumber, he declared, were advancing, while those of boxes were going down. An association was organized and the prices will certainly advance.

Must Suit Both Sides.

Washington, Special—Telegram Representative Haugen of Wisconsin said that the bridge bills introduced for a bridge across the St. Louis river will not be allowed to pass unless they are amended satisfactorily to the people of both cities, and that a provision shall be inserted making it a free bridge for general traffic.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WITH PICK AND SHOVEL.

Graphic Story About Ice Mining for Codfish.

An old sailor to the Artic region has been telling how he misses really cold weather down this way:

"Tain't the kind of air I'm used ter," he said. "I don't believe I'll ever get what I want this side of the Labrador. You don't have to fish for cod down to the Labrador. You just gets a pick and shovel and mines 'em just mine 'em out of the icebergs. They're frozen in fast. Some of 'em have been in there for a million years, more or less. They got catched up some time and just frozen in. A whaling man 't knows his business can tell off hand where he'd strike a paying lead. He lands a crew on a berg and they cut a level place to stand on and then just open galleries into the ice. You find the cod in seams like coal. I never worked in a coal pit but I've had the thing explained to me, and it's about the same. The cod were swimming around and a layer of them got frozen. Then would come a layer of plain ice underneath, without any trimmings and afterward another layer of cod. It's colder work than fishing, cod mining is, but the returns are quicker. There are mines down to the Labrador that have been worked for years and years until they have run out. The Yak's—them's the Eskimos—know where the best cod mines are and they won't tell but the whalers know a thing or two likewise. I'm a whaler myself.

MENAGERIES OF METAPHOR.

Some of the Queer Expressions Used by the Nations.

Let us take a turn with the animals and insects of metaphor. The Scotch have a saying: "You have a bee in your bonnet." The meaning is that the head has a new idea or fancy that is for the time paramount. "Your head is full of bees" is an old-time phrase, meaning that dreamy theories have taken possession of the brain. The connection between bees and the soul was once generally maintained: hence Mohammed admits bees to paradise. The moon was called a "bee" by the priestesses of Ceres, and the word lunatic still means one with "bees in his head."

"The wolf at the door," is a common expression in all countries, and we say of a ravenous eater: "He has a wolf in his stomach." It implies hunger, starvation. It is said that there are people who use the term literally to frighten their young children into habits of industry and economy, so that the wolf of hunger may never appear at the doors.

"A frog in the throat" is a common expression referring to a husky speaker.

"I smell a rat" has long been a popular saying when some mystery has been discovered or a hidden clue found. It was an Irish barrister who got off the mixed metaphor: "I smell a rat. I see him waving in the air; but if we are careful we shall nip him in the bud."

IN COUNTLESS NUMBERS.

Millions of Quail Throughout Yuma County, A. T.

There surely will be an exodus from some sections of the world which will take up its line of march for the Mohawk Valley, Yuma County. The children of Israel were at one time fed by the number of quail that flocked around them, and manna from heaven. If they were in the Mohawk Valley they could do equally as well. The quail literally cover the ground, and can be caught by hand. Those who are profiting by catching and shipping them to San Francisco capture more than they can bag. Hundreds of dozens are shipped daily by express. They have used up all their lumber for boxes, and have about used all the barley sacks in the country, shipping them in that manner. The children make from $7 to $20 a day catching them, and their numbers do not seem to diminish. Similar reports of the great number of these birds come from Agua Caliente and Gila Bend, and their slaughter goes along daily.—Yuma (A. T.) Sentinel.

Cinnamon Kills Microbes.

After a prolonged research and experiment in Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland is reported to have come to the conclusion that no living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours. It destroys microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal, and M. Chamberlain holds that a decoction of cinnamon ought to be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera. There is nothing new in all this. In the oldest known medical prescriptions for infectious diseases cinnamon was a prominent ingredient, and it was in great request during the plague in London. There is no reason for doubting that the physicians of those days were as familiar with its medicinal properties as with its odor.—American Register.

Legal Advice Was Not Wanted.

Watson—Up again for stealing chickens, Uncle Mose, are you?

Uncle Mose—Yes sir, I guess so.

"I suppose you'll want some legal advice, won't you?"

"No, sir; I'se gwine to have a lawyer this time."—Inter Ocean.

How She Became Famous.

"How can she command such a salary when she is only an ordinary little actress?"

Parsons—Heavens, man, she is the only actress in America who hasn't been chosen as the model of the Montana statue.—Inter Ocean.

MEN

We will send you the MARVELOUS and UNFAILING French Preparation, CALTHOS FREE by MAIL, and a legally executed guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, and RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it & pay if satisfied.

Von Mohl Co., Importers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM — LONDON BALM CO. NEW YORK — CURES CATARRH HAY FEVER — PRICE 50 CTS.

SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MUSTARD AS A WEAPON.

Sweet Revenge of a Paris Girl for Being Jilted.

A young lady in Paris had been jilted by her lover, though she had tried all she could to retain her place in his affections. After she had wept in solitude for several days she determined to have her revenge. The Viscount was preparing to dine at his Club, and was only waiting for the return of his valet, whom he had sent out for a paper, when there was a loud ring and he had to open the door himself. Before him stood a tall female figure dressed in black, her face ghastly pale with suppressed emotion. The Viscount started back—"Jeanne."

The young lady advanced a few steps into the passage, hissed the word "Wretch!" and produced from behind her back a small Venetian phial, the gift of a former lover. Quick as lightning she lifted it in the air and dashed its contents in the face of the gay deciever. With a loud yell he dropped to the ground and shouted for help. The neighbors, the concierge and the police hastened to the spot. The unhappy man could not be persuaded to get up from the ground, on which he rolled about in apparent agony, crying, Vitriol! vitriol! I am a dead man!" Meanwhile Jeanne stood there like a marble statue, gazing at her victim.

"Are you the perpetrator of the deed?" gasped the Commissary of Police, out of breath with running up the stairs.

Jeanne gave a silent nod.

"You have thrown a corrosive fluid at his face?"

Another nod.

"I am dying—dying!"

"What kind of fluid was it?"

Jeanne hesitated to reply. A gleam of fierce satisfaction illuminated her features. Then came the answer, clear and steady, from her lips:

"A very weak infusion of mustard."

Jeanne was avenged. Paris had not laughed so much for a long time. The Viscount has made himself scarce.

To Beat Cash Registers.

Within the past few years there have been a large number of inventions patented and placed on the market, each designed to prevent conductors, bartenders and even clerks and waiters from pocketing their employers money. But, notwithstanding that the machines are supposed to be infallible and cost $100 and upwards, "the game," as the sporty boys say, "can be beat." A reporter found one of these boys who could beat the game in an East Side cafe, who kindly explained how the "racket was worked" after he had received the price of several rounds of drink which he forgot to ring up on the register.

"Yer see dat all us's has ter do is dis," he said. "When der bloaks gits in front of de bar and squeals off de stuff faster dan I kin git the change, why, all I has ter do is ter wait till dey has tree or four rounds. Den I takes de chink aud whacks up wid de boss. I rings de bell two or three times for some of the chink dat de boss gits, and de rest goes inter me pocket, see? Youse know dat I can't work for er dead horse. Yes see all I has ter do is ter ring de bell for what ever price I wants."—New York Sun.

Some European soldiers still wear body armor.

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the "Bull's Head trade-mark on the wrapper.

Greek helmets covered the head, back of neck, ears and eyes.

It is because persons who once try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, always buy it again, that its sales have become so enormous. The success of this great remedy in curing cold, cough, croup and sore-throat is simply marvelous.

Mount Ætna had its first recorded eruption in 425 B. C.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

R. A. T. S. are the suggestive initials of the name of a Dowagiac, Mich., social club.

A pamphlet describing home treatment for all chronic diseases sent free. Address St. Paul Medical & Surgical Institute Merrill Building, St. Paul, Minn.

About 25,000 new volumes are added to the Boston Public Library each year.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world.—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

The steam printing press was invented by Richard Hoe in 1842.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

America used 19,685,000 bottles of French champagne in '92.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters cure Dizziness. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day,

Just so surely will a neglected attack of liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. To the prompt, certain relief of this ailment, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is particularly adapted as well as to the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the Bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

JUST A LITTLE

pain neglected, may become

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

Just a little

SPRAIN

may make a cripple.

Just a little

BRUISE

may make serious inflammation.

Just a little

BURN

may make an ugly scar,

Just a little

COST

will get a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE STORY TELLER



WIDGERY'S FLIGHT.

CHAPTER I.

"Mrs. Nobler! I'll have his blood!"

The person to whom this sanguinary observation was addressed was the proprietress of a highly respectable boarding house in the neighborhood of Bloomsbury Square, at which the speaker—Mr. Widgery—had been long resident. It was breakfast time, but his matutinal meal stood on the table untouched, while with the pale and haggard face of one whose last night's couch had brought him neither rest nor comfort, he stood on the hearthrug with his hair in disorder, and his back to the fire.

"You have heard what I said, Mrs. Nobler, and I repeat it, reckless of consequences. I'll have his blood."

"Oh, pray don't talk in that horrible way, sir. Why should you? Ask yourself calmly, Mr. Widgery, why should you?"

Mr. Widgery gave utterance to a brief derisive laugh, and first slapping his forehead, wheeled round and addressed his reflected self in the looking-glass:

"You hear that, Samuel Widgery, With your brain like a glowing coal and consuming with a parching thirst for revenge, you are requested to question yourself calmly—to meditate tranquilly, and contemplate affairs in their present aspect with an unimpassioned gaze! But no matter, I have sworn it shall be done. I am not blaming you, Mrs. Nobler," and he faced round again to his landlady. "True, had you not broken your rule and taken a lady—Miss Dimpleton—to board here my peace of mind would probably have remained intact. But when you did so you were unaware, as I was, that you were harboring beneath your roof a serpent—in man's shape—a snake in the grass, who would give Judas points and beat him hollow at his own game."

"It appears to me, Mr. Widgery, that if any one is to blame it is Miss Dimpleton herself. Little did I think that when she first came here that she would cause dissension between two of my oldest and most esteemed——"

"Oh! That is your opinion, Mrs. Nobler, is it?" Mr. Widgery savagely interrupted her, "There is no one to blame but Miss Dimpleton. And yet I am requested to remain calm! Pray ma'am, does it not occur to you that Mr. Flincher may be slightly—we won't say much but just a tiny morsel to blame as well?"

"To be sure, sir, Mr. Flincher ought to have known," returned Mrs. Nobler, who was threatened with the loss of one of two good lodgers, "he ought to have known that Miss D. had been out and about with you, and had given you encouragement to believe——"

"He did not know it, ma'am. As you are aware Mrs. Nobler," and here little Mr. Widgery's voice grew husky, and he put his handkerchief to his eyes, "as you are aware, ma'am, we are bosom friends and have no secrets from each other. There is the baseness of it. I was always praising her to him. 'I can't understand a fellow being so infatuated with a girl, he would remark. 'But you would not be surprised if you became so well acquainted with her as I am,' I made answer. 'Her being pretty as a peach, Flincher, is the least part of it. It is not until you have gained her confidence a little that you learn what a bewitching way she has, and how perfectly enchanting is her manner and her conversation.' And now he robs me of her! Treacherously and underhandedly invites her to go to a ball with him, and she goes and makes light of it afterwards when I reproach her. And as for the villain Flincher——"

"Oh, Mr. Widgery!"

"I beg pardon, ma'am. I was forgetting that we're speaking of a favorite of yours. As for that model of honesty and self-denial Mr. Joseph Flincher, you yourself heard what were his parting words to me after our row this morning? He declared that she had merely been having a bit of fun with me, and that he had been the favored suitor from the first."

But that was not until you had threatened that you would do him a mortal injury if you caught him speaking with Miss Dimpleton again. Most likely, sir, he no more meant it than you did."

"What he meant, Mrs. Nobler, is his lookout," returned Mr. Widgery, looking as wicked as Cain. "I know what I mean, and he had best beware."

All the same, and despite Mr. Widgery's complaint of having been greviously injured, it can not be denied that Daisy Dimpleton was not without justification for having transferred her smiles. Mr. W. was not, to all intents and purposes, an eligible lover. It was no more than natural, perhaps, that his lack of personal attractions should make him jealously observant of any notice taken by his heart's idol of anybody better looking than himself, and in this respect Mr. Flincher had decidedly the advantage; for, whereas the former, besides being of insignificant stature, was a melancholy and bilious temperament, with weak-looking and wispy hair, a sallow complexion, and a nose so much too small as his mouth, was too large, Joe Flincher was a well-proportioned young fellow, of five feet nine, with a pleasant face and manner to say nothing of his brown curly hair, and a moustache with which no possible fault might be found except that it partly concealed a set of teeth—white and even as those of a two-year-old terrier.

But Flincher was not a young man easily captivated by female charms, and when pretty Daisy Dimpleton first came to live at the boarding house, and discovered that his friend Widgery was deeply smitten, he was content to make himself agreeable to her when occasion required, and there was an end of it. Although Mr. Widgery had somewhat exaggerated the facts of the case when he told Mrs. Nobler he and Mr. Flincher were such bosom friends that they had no secret from each other, it was true that he made no secret of his ardent affection for Miss Dimpleton. Indeed, it became so much the engrossing theme of his conversation that, quite bored with it, Flincher had chaffed him on his infatuation. This, however, was a state of affairs that did not last very long. Within a few weeks Mr. Widgery's moody and suspicious temper, and his frequent fits of groundless jealousy, caused a coolness between him and Miss Daisy, but it was not until Widgery had confided to Mr. Flincher that he was sorry he had ever made acquaintance with such a giddy little gadfly, and openly slighted her, that the latter began to entertain the idea that perhaps he himself might do better with her.

Both young men were engaged all day in the city, and Mr Flincher was generally the first to return in the evening. As already mentioned, they were exemplary lodgers—regular in their habits and punctual in their payments; but, as was only to be expected, on account of his cheerful and contented disposition, Mr. Flincher stood highest in the esteem of Mrs. Nobler. When the latter came home she thought it her duty to acquaint him with the vengeful threats Mr. Widgery had uttered against him, at the same time begging of him to be careful. But Mr. Flincher only laughed.

"He does not mean any harm, Mrs. Nobler. He is a frothy, little chap when he gets into a passion, but if I live until he assassinates me I am booked for being the oldest inhabitant of Bloomsbury."

Mr. Widgery did not return that night till Mr. Flincher had retired to rest, and next morning Mrs. Nobler, white as the breakfast table-cloth, had something startling to tell. She had discovered a pistol in Mr. Widgery's room! Not in a drawer or cupboard, where the innocent possessor of such a weapon would have deposited it, but under the edge of the carpet at the back of a couch. Widgery had gone to business, and the alarmed landlady brought it down in her hand—holding it with a duster and at arm's length. It was an old-fashioned pistol with a single-barrel, and it was loaded!

Mr. Flincher looked puzzled and a little dismayed as well.

"Upon my word it looks as though the vindictive little beggar meant mischief. Stay, though! For all we know it may have been lying where you found it previous to our quarrel. He knows as much about firearms as of astronomy, and it may have come into his possession in some odd way or other, and he hid it there because he was afraid of it."

"But the carpet was taken up for beating only yesterday, and my looking to see if Mary had laid it down properly led to my finding the murderous thing."

"Then he must have purchased it and brought it home last night. Mrs. Nobler, it looks rather ugly. Something will have to be done."

"Something shall be done, Mr. Flincher. I shall be sorry to part with Mr. Widgery, but I can't risk the house getting a bad name through a murder being done in it. I will give him notice to quit this very night."

"You are very considerate, Mrs. Nobler, especially as regards the reputation of the house," returned Mr. Flincher laughingly. "You might, perhaps, arrange with Widgery to shoot me away from home, and then you need not give him notice. But a still better plan, I think, will be for me to withdraw the charge from the pistol—he will never miss it—and for you to replace it where you found it, and we will say nothing about it and await results."

But Mr. Flincher was not quite faithful to this compact. It was such a good joke that he could not resist confiding it to Daisy Dimpleton. It was late in the evening when he and Daisy were taking a walk in Regent's Park.

"But good gracious, Joseph," said she, as with a little shiver she tightened the linking of their arms. "you don't think he could be so malicious and wicked as to want to shoot you?"

"Don't I tell you he has vowed to shed my blood. And such being seriously his intention I cannot see that he could adopt a nearer or more convenient means than by putting a bullet in me. It is fortunate, Daisy," continued Widgery's rival merrily, "that the deadly weapon is not doubled-barrelled, or there might be a bullet for each of us."

"Oh, pray don't make fun of anything so dreadful."

"Dreadful! Why what is there to be afraid of in an empty pistol? I tell you what though, Daisy, it would no more than serve him right if he were so malicious as to make use of it, to turn the tables on him."

"Which tables? What do you mean, Mr. Flincher?"

"Just this. If he fired at me, and I could any way manage it, I would fall down flat and pretend that——"

And at the very instant, and as though as a challenge to him to attempt the manœuvre he was speaking of, came the bang of a pistol shot, and as Daisy Dimpleton uttered a cry of affright, down fell Mr. Joseph Flincher at full length on the grass, and there stood Mr. Widgery, scarce a dozen paces off, with the smoking pistol still in his grasp, and seemingly horror-stricken by the ghastly deed he had done. Fortunately the part of the park where the tragedy was enacted was not much frequented. No one was in sight, and the explosion had not been a particularly loud one.

Overcome with terror, and scarce knowing what she did, Miss Dimpleton knelt down by Mr. Flincher.

"Oh heavens! Are you shot? Has he killed you?"

Her face was close to his as she spoke—he was lying at full length and flat on his back—but his countenance, instead of being death-like and pallid, became instantly overpowered with a broad grin.

"I am all right," he whispered, softly and quickly. "Keep it up. Make him believe that I am dead as a door nail."

Miss Dimpleton, who was a young person of lively disposition, took the cue without a moment's hesitation.

"Oh, how cruel, how cruel!" she exclaimed in agony. "Oh, tell me you are not dead, Say one word to me!"

Mr. Flincher made no verbal response. He gasped, made a gurgling noise in his throat, raised his head and shoulders from the ground, and then fell back with a dull, dead thud.

"Oh, horror, horror!" groaned Mr. Widgery in hollow tones (he had not moved an inch from the spot where he stood when he took such fatal aim,) "I have slain him! my dear friend and companion——"

"Is no more," said Miss Dimpleton sternely as she rose to her feet. "You have sacrificed him to your insane jealously, and it will be my duty to bear witness against you, however terrible the consequences."

"But is it certain the vital spark has fled?" exclaimed Mr. Widgery wildly; "medical aid may save him. I will run for a doctor while you stay with him."

And away he went with the speed of a professional pedestrian.

But although half frantic with remorse for the terrible deed he had done, the instinct of self-preservation did not forsake him. He made a call on the first doctor he could find, and left word that his services were immediately required in the park by a gentleman who had met with a serious accident. But he did not return with the medical man. Indeed, he hurried off in an exactly opposite direction, and made for the nearest station on the Great Western line. Fortunately but a few days previous he had drawn a quarter's salary. Devonshire, he resolved, was a far-distant and quiet part of the country for one who presently would be sought for by the minions of the law to flee to, and within an hour he was journeying thither at express speed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

It is a good idea to grow such farm products as fluctuate least in its value. It enables one to calculate with some degree of certainty upon the outcome of his work. A good draft horse is such a product.

A YOUNG man at Moline, Ill., is suing his barber for $5,000 damages for mutilating his mustache in the process of trimming it. Perhaps the barber had a switch to look after and was in a hurry.

THEY WANT GOOD ROADS.

DELEGATES MEET AT ST. PAUL IN CONVENTION.

And Discuss How the Arteries of Commerce and Communication Can Be Constructed and Kept in Order.

ST. PAUL, Special:—That the people of Minnesota are in Sympathy with the movement for better roads was attested yesterday by the large attendance at the good roads convention. The wisdom of calling such a convention has already been seen, and no one who was present at yesterday's sessions can doubt the future good to be derived from it. The attendance was much larger than was expected, nearly 400 people being present. The afternoon adjournment of the legislature made it possible for the members of the two houses to attend the sessions of the convention, and many improved the opportunity, crowding the chamber of commerce to its utmost capacity. Many of the legislators were delegates.

The papers presented yesterday were to the point and highly instructive. They received close attention and the discussions which ensued were participated in by many delegates. That the convention will result in good to the state no one doubts. A bill may possibly be introduced at this session looking toward the correction of some of the abuses under the present law. For the people are tired of the poll tax and the old system of working it out on the country road, and they demand a modern and more effective system. A bill will probably be framed embodying the desired points.

GETTING TO WORK.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, chief consul of the Minnesota division of the League of American Wheelmen. At that hour the chamber was well filled. The objects of the meeting were briefly outlined by the chairman. He referred to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance one year ago that there should be better roads in the state, and the part the wheelmen's association had taken in calling this convention.

On the temporary organization Hon. Henry R. Wells of Fillmore, was elected chairman by acclamation, and J. B. Hoxsie of St. Paul secretary. Judge Wells made a few remarks upon the great necessity of some action in securing good roads. Legislation, he said, would be necessary to accomplish the end, but he cautioned the convention against undue haste. He then appointed the following committees: Credentials, Messrs. A. B. Choate, W. H. Grant and J. M. Johnson; permanent organization and rules, Messrs. C. D. Belden, Paul A. Lavallee; A. T. Anderson, M. A. Ostander and C. H. Strobeck.

The first paper of the convention was read by W. W. Pendergast, of the agricultural college. His subject was "Good Roads—Their Influence on the Intellectual, Moral and Social Welfare of the State." It was a most excellent paper and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The committee on credentials submitted their report after which the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations: President, H. R. Wells of Fillmore county; vice presidents, W. A. Van Slyke of Ramsey, A. T. Ankeny of Hennepin, F. S. Johnson of Goodhue, John Beach of Mower, H. W. Donaldson of Kittson, D. C. Davis of Cottonwood, B. F. Howard of St. Louis, James Madigan of Meeker, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul, A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; assistant secretaries, H. S. Taylor and R. V. Pratt; stenographer, J. H. Savage.

The report of the comittee was accepted. President Wells made a short speech, thanking the committee for the honor conferred upon him.

"European Roads" was the title of the first paper of the afternoon, by Gen. C. C. Andrews, and it was listened to with great interest.

Gen. Andrews was followed by George W. Sublette, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, who read a paper on pavement and roads in cities and towns.

A general discussion of the papers followed, participated in by a large number of the delegates.

The chairman announced the following members on the finance committee: C. D. Gilfillan, C. C. Andrews and R. R. Greer.

As members at large on the committies on resolutions and state association: Resolutions, D. J. Buel of Ramsey, E. L. Trout of Rock and W. H. Grant of Faribault.

State association, A. B. Choate of Hennepin, A. P. McKinstry of Faribault and W. W. Swett of Ramsey. After adjournment the delegates from the different congressional committees filled out their committees, naming two for each from each district.

EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of the evening was read by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis an the subject, "Bad roads. Causes and Remedies Suggested. Needed Legislation."

An interesting and instructive paper was read by John D. Estabrook, formerly supervisor of highways of Philadelphia.

The last paper of the evening was presented by W. S. Chowen of Hennepin county on the subject. "Dirt and Gravel Roads, How maintained and Kept in Repair, Width of Tires. etc." Mr Chowen's paper was short, but very much to the point, dealing entirely with the practical side of the question.

SECOND DAY.

The afternoon session was opened in the house of representatives with the report of the committee on permanent organization, made by Chairman A. B. Choate. A constitution and code of bylaws were embodied in the report. The association is to have a president, secretary and treasurer, and one vice president from each county in the state. A quorum shall be twenty-five members.

The committee on resolutions, of which E. J. Buell was chairman, submitted a lengthy report, which was considered item by item. Several of the sections was stricken out. The resolution recommended that each township should raise a road tax of from 2 to 10 mills.

Other resolutions embodied in the report of the committee and adopted are as follows.

Resolved, that the system of assessing the cost of highways upon the benefited property holders has been successfully adopted in many cities and states, and in many counties of this state there is a strong sentiment in favor of applying this principle in the making of country roads. We therefore favor such changes in our constitution and laws as will permit the people of any county, city, village or township, by a two-thirds vote, to adopt this plan of assessment against beneficiaries, provided that no assessment shall be in excess of the actual benefits conferred and provided that in no case shall the adoption of this plan do away with the rights of communities under the present law.

Resolved, that the exemption of unusual railroad lands from taxation is in many counties, the greatest hindrance to good roads. We therefore demand such changes in our laws as will subject all land to taxation. We also demand that all railroad land be subjected to special assessment for street, roads, and other purposes, the same as other lands whenever such policy of special assessment may be adopted.

Resolved that the legislature be asked to make an appropriation to have 50,000 copies of the proceedings of this good roads convention printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the state,

Rufus Cook, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Stone Roads, the Two Systems, Telford and Macadam Compared, Common Gravel Roads, Drainage, Foundation Material for Wearing Surface."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The last order of business of the afternoon was the election of officers for the newly organized Minnesota State Road Improvement association. The election resulted as follows:

President. A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; treasurer, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul; secretary. F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; director, First congressional district, Anson A. Pierce, Wabasha; Second congressional district, W. W. Gorman, Montevideo; Third congressional district, V. H. Harris, Meeker; Fourth, Otis Staples, Stillwater; Fifth, William Donaldson, Minneapolis; Sixth, Fred O. Hodge; Seventh, Henry Feig, Kandiyohi.

One vice president was elected from each county.

At the morning session a paper was read by E. J. Hodgson on "State Good Roads Association and the Needs of such an Organization."

EVENING SESSION.

The evening address on the need of good roads by Prof. Isaac B Potter, editor of the magazine Good Roads, was in some respects the most interesting of the convention. His address was illustrated with stereopticon views.

The convention then adjourned.

How to Receive a Creditor.

The trials of a man collecting bills sometimes takes an annoying turn. One of those pleasant gentlemen stepped into an office, and, seeing the debtor talking to a number of lady friends, waited till he had leisure. Whereupon the debtor turned to the collector with a very pleasant manner and said: "I will loan you this much to-day. Come again when you are hard up," and smiled one of those smiles that crack a looking glass.—Hartford Post.

Attempted to Hold a Caucus.

Lincoln, Neb., Special—There was no material change in the senatorial ballot to-day. The Republicans tried to hold a caucus last night, but only forty-seven of the sixty-four members of the legislature were present.

FOUR AMERICAN MUMMIES.

The Remains of Four Toltecs, Who Died 800 Years Ago in Mexico.

The best and rarest of the curiosities at the California State Mining Bureau's museum are to be on exhibition at the Mechanics' fair, and among them are many things which have been seen by comparatively few. Some valuable new features are also to be included, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

There is the American mummy family, surpassing in interest the Egyptian mummies, because the bodies themselves, in remarkable preservation, are shown, and the beholder doesn't have to exercise his imagination on discolored cloth and painted wood. The American mummies are Toltecs, the race that preceded the Aztecs and once inhabited Mexico, and, as near as can be scientifically calculated, they died 400 years before Columbus discovered the land in which they were buried. The family consists of four, a man, woman and two children. All will be shown in the sitting postures exactly as they were found.

The bodies were discovered in a cave high up in the mountains of New Mexico, about 200 miles from Deming. They had been placed there fully 800 years ago, probably for protection against some enemy, and the entrance to the cave had been sealed with sun-dried adobe bricks and natural rocks, cemented together with adobe plaster. The mumified bodies of the male and female were found seated side by side, faced toward the east, as was the ancient burial custom. A 7-year old boy was at the right of the father, and a girl of probably 2 years was at the left of the mother. No embalming process had been used, and the petrification was entirely due to the drying action in that high and air tight cave. The skeletons are wonderfully well preserved and the muscles, nerves and tendons, with the various internal organs, all remain. The skin of the faces may even be seen, and on the head of the woman is yet her splendid growth of dark brown hair. The clothing remains, though not intact. The man's garment was of some rough material that looked like dried grass plaited. The woman was dressed in woven cloth and, true to her sex, she had the larger child clad in a fabric, while about the baby was a robe of fur. Eight centuries have passed and the Toltecs are going to the mechanic's fair.

FAST SKATING IN HOLLAND

The Dutchman Doesn't Look Handsome but he Goes at a Lively Gait.

The average Dutchman of the south, though he can skate very well, looks rather foolish on the ice. His short legs and wide breeches are admirable adjuncts to his nose, his thin cocked beard and the lumpishness of his expression, says Chambers' Journal. To be sure, this breadth makes him look important, but if he were less muscular it would be a sad hindrance to him in battling with the wind, which in winter is apt to make skating in one direction something of a trial. The Frieslander, however, is taller, better proportioned and in all respects a handsome fellow. The yellow beard he sometimes wears seems to put him at once on a footing of affinity with the other members of that respectable Anglo-Saxon family to which we ourselves belong quite as much as his provincial speech and his blue eyes. He is a most masterful creature when once he has put on those quaint, old-fashioned skates of his, and thinks nothing of making a score of miles from one village to another before you and I are out of bed. As for the cold, what cares he for it? He knows he must rely on that lusty circulation of his to keep him from being benumbed, though he clothe ever so lightly, and seems more regardful for his head—which a sealskin cap takes care of—than of his well-shaped body. A Friesland canal in winter is as lively as anything can be. The ice may not be very good or of unquestionable strength, but no sooner are the boats penned in and the broken pieces of ice sufficiently welded to allow him to skate between them than the sport begins. It is a feat of honor to be the first in the district to cross the canal when wintry season is in its youth. The name of the bold lad is remembered for a week or two, and I have no doubt his pluck stands him in good stead in the esteem of the cherry-cheeked damsels of his province, whose eyes dance past one so brightly when the ice festival is in full swing and journeying is all done on skates.

A GREAT SNAKE STORY.

When Rattlers Were So Thick in New Jersey That Hogs Fed on Them.

The other evening I dropped in at Chester's local grocery, where a number of the natives were congregated, talking politics, from which subject they suddenly switched off to rattlesnakes.

"Why," remarked one old man, taking a clay pipe from his mouth, "I can remember the time, when I was a boy, that the rattlesnakes were so that we didn't have to raise corn."

"What's corn got to do with rattlesnakes?" asked the grocer with a puzzled look.

"A good deal," replied the ancient tiller of the soil, "because they are better for pigs than corn is. Why, we used to let the pigs run wild, and the way they'd swallow those rattlers was a caution. I have known some of the pigs to swallow them alive, and one day I put my ear against the side of one of my porkers and I heard the snake a-rattling away inside like a seventeen-year locust, and the hog was grinning like all possessed."

"How did the pigs catch them?" asked the grocer.

"I found a plan all by accident," replied the farmer. "One day my boy put an old hat of his sister's on one of the pigs for fun. It was awful funny to see the big ribbons tied under the hog's chin. But he soon learned that the hat had a stuffed bird on it, and he pretended he was asleep, and as soon as a snake ventured near to charm the stuffed bird the pig would grab him. I soon had hats with stuffed bluebirds on all the pigs, and then they caught the snakes so fast that when they had eaten their fill there were enough dead ones lying around to fertilize the farm, and——"

When he looked up we had all fled.
—R. K. Munkittrick.

ARRESTED AN EMPEROR.

Old Sparks and His Queer Recontre With Napoleon III.

"Old Sparks," as he was known—in no disrespectful sense, mind you—I find has not quite gone out of the memory of New Yorkers. In his day "Old Sparks" was quite a character in this city. He was for years one of the New York "leatherheads," as the old-time policeman were known. One evening he arrested a couple of young fellows for being drunk and disorderly.

"And who do you suppose one of them was?" was the stereotyped question that "Old Sparks" used to gloatingly put at this stage of the story.

"Give it up," was of course the answer.

"Why, it was none other than Louis Napoleon, who was afterward the emperor of France, Napoleon III. He was then a bartender over in Hoboken, and had come over to New York that night on a little racket. He drank too much and got noisy, as Frenchmen will, so I had to arrest him. He took it very good naturedly, told me who he was and proved it to my satisfaction. He seemed a very pleasant, nice young fellow, and so I let him go. I was always glad I did. But I shall never forget that I once arrested Napoleon III."

From a police station cell to a throne is quite a jump, is it not?

Money for Farmers.

The moral enforced by the low price of wheat is an ancient one, which the Pioneer Press has preached to the people, not entirely without effect it is glad to say, for the last twenty years. It is through diversified farming that our agricultural interest is to work out its own salvation; and the men who are suffering because they have expended all their capital and labor on the production of wheat which will market for little above what it has cost them, have, to a certain extent, only themselves to blame. The plain fact is that there is over-production of wheat. There is more wheat raised in the world than can be marketed, under ordinary conditions, at a price sufficient to give the grower a reasonable compensation for his work. This is natural conseqence of an unprecedented development of the wheat-growing area in the United States. Under the stimulous of cheap lands and low transportation rates, the wheat product of this country has increased faster than the world's demand, so that there is a steady surplus. It is a state of things which will remedy itself in the course of a few years; but in the meantime it is full of hardship for those whose dependence is upon a crop no longer rated at a price which gives a living profit.

When this state of affairs comes to pass in any other business, unless it is known to be temporary, men do not continue to put their labor into products that offer no satisfactory return. They change their industry with surprising swiftness to conform to the transitions of the market, and over-production cures itself by the transfer of activity from the field where there is too much to that where there is a deficit. Now it is really easier for the farmer to do this than for any other man. The manufactuer cannot cease making one product and engage his men upon another without extensive changes and considerable loss. But the fields of the farmer are, unless climatic conditions forbid it, as available for the growing of one product as another. If he continues to raise wheat and nothing but wheat, when every elevator is full and all the side-tracks are crowded with cars, when the price is unsatisfactory and shows no sign of recovery, he must lay the major part of the blame for his misfortune upon himself. For he can diversify his industry when he pleases to do so. The wisdom of it has been appreciated by a great many farmers of Minnesota who have escaped from the thralldom of the single crop idea. Our great dairying interest has arisen largely in response to the demand for diversification. But the whole Northwest is still more indifferent than it should be to the advantages of mixed farming, and especially to the need of a larger attention to the raising of live stock.

To consider but a single item, there has been now for some years a constant demand for more hogs than the market can furnish, at prices which makes hog-raising a remunerative business. This does not require the abandonment of other farm interests, or any especial changes in the farmer's programme. The hog is an animal easily cared for, a good forager, and thriving upon the products of the farm and the refuse of the dairy. There is a splendid market right here at home. The great packing industry of St. Paul is hampered only by lack of the raw material. While thousands of cars of wheat are waiting on the tracks for a chance to unload, and for the buyer who does not come, the machinery of the pork packing establishments can run only on short time because not enough hogs can be secured to keep it busy. There is no trouble with the demand. It was satisfactory before, and now the removal of the embargo placed by foreign nations upon American hog products has increased it vastly. The officers of St Paul packing institutions say that they could have used this year more than twice the number of hogs they have been able to buy, although one concern has expended $5,000,000 in that time for hogs and cattle among the farmers of the state. A bushel of wheat is worth now from 40 to 50 cents at the farm, according to the market; which is little if any more than cost of production, and sometimes below it. A good hog is worth from $18 to $20. There is good money in breeding them for such a market, and an escape from the conditions which have borne so hardly upon the farming population in the last few years. The future of the farmer depends upon his ability to conform his labor to the state of the market. When any manufactured commodity falls so low in price that there is no money in making it, the capitalists form a combine and either shut down part of the mills or engage their machinery in other business until demand has increased, meantime securing a larger price for the lessened output and making themselves whole. That is the policy for the farmer, and it does not need an organization or a combine. Let every farmer in the Northwest give at least a portion of his time, of his labor and of his acreage to the raising of cattle and hogs for the market. He will get more money for the wheat that he raises with the balance than he does now for a greater crop, and the handsome receipts from these other interests will be clear profit. Diversified farming is more than ever the true gospel for the farmer to-day. Those who have tried it know that there is money in it. Let us see more of it yet in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the pulse of prosperity will cease to beat high or low with every fluctuation of the wheat market.

Barley-Fed Hogs.

From St. Paul Saturday Reporter Dec. 31st 1893.

Geo. Fowler, of Fowler Bros. Mapleton. North Dakata, brought in a couple more loads of barley-fed hogs last week, of their own feeding, that compared with any hogs in the yard as regards to quality. Mr. Fowler has tried hog raising in that northern country for several years, feeding barley and occasionally wheat screenings and finds he can raise as good a hog on barley and as cheap, as on corn. In fact, he brought in a load of barley hogs two years ago that were the best received here that year.

We think Northern Minnesota farmers especially those above the "cornbelt," would do well to think over the above when they are selling wheat at 40 to 50c per bushel. Hogs can be raised as well and as cheaply in Northern Minnesota as in Iowa.

It may take better winter quarters in Minnesota, but to offset that it is well to remember that a case of hog cholera was never heard of in the colder climate. South St. Paul wants a million hogs in '93, and will take every hog raised in Minnesota at its market value for cash. The average cost of hogs on this market for the past five years is about $4 50, which pays a profit in excess of any crop the farmer can raise, while the present price is about $7.50 per c. w. t., live weight.

Farmers should diversify their product. Constant raising of wheat and grain impoverishes the land, and renders it comparatively, of little value. A crop of hogs can be raised and marketed in from ten to twelve months. Every farmer north of St. Paul should raise, at least a few hogs, and they should use good judgment in securing good breeds of hogs. Farmers who wish to engage in hog raising can secure the breeding hogs, any day in the year, at the Stock Yards, in South St. Paul, this fact is mentioned as farmers are constantly asking us where they can secure the stock hogs.

Don't Check Perspiration.

It is singular that although the fact that perspiration is the only safeguard provided by nature against sunstroke has appeared in print hundreds and thousands of times, people are still on the look-out for something to check perspiration, instead of increasing it, during the intense heat. Not a day passes but we have calls for something to check perspiration, and the explanation that nothing can be safely used for this purpose is accepted with very poor grace by those to whom it is given. It is dangerous to even check perspiration of the feet unless it is very excessive, and even then the remedy is apt to be worse than the disease. Of course this only refers to perspiring during hot weather; cold sweats are a never-failing indication of intense weakness, and ought to receive prompt medical attention.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tommy Was Hungry.

An old lady, who is very much of a bore, paid a visit to a family on Madison avenue. She prolonged her stay, and finally said to one of the children:

"I'm going away directly, Tommy, and I want you to go part of the way with me."

"Can't do it; we are going to have dinner as soon as you leave," replied Tommy.

A Difference in Dates.

He, after the introduction—I don't suppose you remember me, but I think we used to be in the same Sunday-school class together.

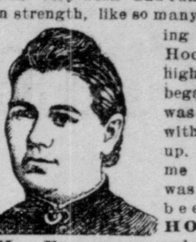
She—I don't think so. When I was a little girl in Sunday-school I was always in a girls' class.

He—But this was when you were a teacher.—Truth.

Alaska miners pay 50 cents for a potato.

The youngest English bride on record was 2 years old.

After the Grip



"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength, like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended; I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with HOOD'S PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such

Mrs. Emerson.

Hood's Cures

fine preparations as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills." MRS. ISAIAH EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT — TAKE THE BEST — COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 — **SHILOH'S CURE.**

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For *Consumption* it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Try the Cure

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

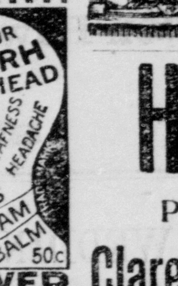
IMPORTED Percheron & Shire Stallions first class $800, 1, 2 & 3 years' time—Imported mares cheap. Hiram C. Wheeler, Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

Every Person Should Read This

This is the season when a slight cold is apt to develope into serious pulmonary trouble. You should therefore guard against the first approach of the evil. If you are troubled in this way, the time to attend to it is now. Ask your druggist for Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. If he has not got it, write your name on a postal card and send it to the SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill., and we will send you by return mail free, a trial bottle of this great remedy. It is the only cough remedy on the market that does not contain poison. We make you this offer, because we want you to try our remedy. We are so confident it is what you want, that we are willing to stake our reputation on it.



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R. H. SHUMWAY, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

HOUSES

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Will look well for *years*. This paint covers more, looks better and wears longer than any other. The colors are the most modern shades. If you intend painting it will pay to use these goods. Color cards and valuable information free. Ask your dealer for color cards or address THE CLARE-SPEAKER CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

HALL'S

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL. LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed amomg *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins*, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid* to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

At Your Own Price.

I HAVE SOME NICE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

Left, which I will sell at any offer that is

HALF REASONABLE.

I am not Going to Carry them Over.

They Must be Sold. Call Early.

H. ROSENBLATT.

Second Door East of Postoffice, Brainerd.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

Pure Drugs!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cough Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Stratton's Liniment.

Night Bell. **86 Front St**

FINE LINE OF WEDDING STATIONERY AND BALL PROGRAMMES JUST RECEIVED. CALL AND EXAMINE.

LARSON & WALTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

—CALL AT—

C. D. Johnson's Drug Store,

EAST FRONT STREET,

And get a key to Health.

Try our new Perfumes.

Try our Semper Idem Cream for chapped hands & face.

Try our Soda Water.

Call and See Us.

C. D. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland. } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

W. D. McKay is in St. Paul today on business.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

J. L. Smith, of Minneapolis was in Brainerd on business the first of the week.

Mrs. O. C. Wright, of Hamline, is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll entertained a party of lady friends at dinner on Tuesday.

Don't forget the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Everybody invited.

Mrs. O. C. Foster and Miss Mamie Holmes, are visiting in Minneapolis this week.

R. M. DeLambert returned on Tuesday from a two weeks trip to Boston, Mass.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon,s. It will save you repainting.

A son was born to Commissioner and Mrs. W. W. Bryant of Cass county, January 19th.—Staples World.

Rev. H. G. Cooley, of Minneapolis, will occupy the pulpit at the First Congregational church next Sunday, the 5th inst.

Rev. Jones, of Painesville, Minn., occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and evening.

Wednesday was the coldest day we have experienced this winter, thermometers indicating at eight a. m. from 40 to 45 below zero.

On Tuesday the mercury dropped 50 degrees in six hours. At one o'clock it was 20 above and at nine o'clock it was 30 degrees below zero.

Three rooms in the high school buildings had to be dismissed on Wednesday on account of the cold. A higher temperature than 40 degrees above could not be secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Forsyth left Brainerd on Wednesday evening for an extended tour through California and the Pacific coast States. They expect to be absent several weeks.

Dan. McIntosh's trotter dropped dead last Saturday on Sixth street while Dan was out driving. Dan has secured another nag and will continue to enjoy sleigh riding this winter.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Congregational church will give an "Observation" social at the residence of Mr. Whiteley, Fourth street north on Feb. 3. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. S. W. Searles will leave the first of the week for Dickinson, N. D., where she will visit her daughter Mrs. A. C. Van Leuven. Miss Mary Searles will go to Winnipeg at the same time to visit her sister Mrs. Collins.

Rev. J. C. Huntington, pastor of the First Congregational church, has been obliged to take a month's vacation because of poor health produced by overwork. He will visit Chicago and probably the south during his absence.

There will be a concert of Patriotic songs and recitations at the Opera House, Friday evening, Feb. 10th. The best speakers and singers of the public schools will participate in the exercises which will begin at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Mrs. J. C. Small and daughter Miss Mary, will leave in a few days for a trip to the coast, stopping enroute at several points to visit relatives and friends. They expect to remain until Mrs. Small's health which has been quite poorly lately, is considerably improved.

Losey & Dean, the enterprising Front street undertakers, have purchased a magnificent new hearse of an eastern firm, and will have the one now in use made into a fine white hearse for use in funeral of children. They expect their new hearse here in about 60 days.

On Saturday evening last a pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Orth, who live on 5th street south, in honor of Mrs. Rosaline Hobbs, of Mattawamkeag, Maine, a sister of Mrs. Orth, who has been visiting in the city for some time past. The occasion was the anniversary of Mrs. Hobbs birthday. She was presented with an elegant silver tea set by the assembled guests as a token of their esteem. After the presentation the evening was spent at cards and dancing, and a sumptuous repast was served. All present enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The fire department was called out twice the past week, and in each case the flames were extinguished without serious loss. The first was on Monday evening, when a small house on West Front street occupied by a family by the name of St. Claire was discovered on fire. Not much damage was done to the building but the household goods of the family were damaged somewhat. The second call on Wednesday morning, was to the small building in the rear of W. E. Campbell's residence, which was formerly used by Mr. Kindred as an office. The fire was put out with only slight damage to the roof.

Silver inlaid plate ware (warranted) twenty-five years at Sundberg's.

Mr. Geo. Keough was called east last week by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father.

C. A. Snow, a former resident of this city, but who has been living in the south part of the state for several years past, is visiting friends in the city:

Prof. Wilson is making arrangements to have farmer's institutes held in this city and is corresponding with Supt. Gregg, of Minneapolis, in regard to the matter.

Mrs. Fitzharris, of Granite Falls, Minn., who has been in the city for several days the guest of her brother, Mr. Jas. H. Kellehan, returned to her home on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. A. Winterstein was brought in from the poor farm on Wednesday and taken besore the judge of probate, who adjudged ver insane, and she was taken to the asylum at St. Peter.

Mr. Fred Fogle has purchased the restaurant of Dud Wilkins in the Keleher block on Front street, and is refitting and cleaning it up in first class shape. Mr. Fogle is an enterprising, pushing young business man, and will no doubt make his restaurant one of the best in the city. He has a large circle of acquaintances among laboring men, which will probably greatly increase his trade.

Maynard Crane, traveling salesman for J. J. Howe & Co. of this city, was in the wreck of the lumberman's train on the Kansas City road last Saturday, and was quite badly shook up and nearly suffocated with coal gas. Mr. Crane was just in the act of passing from one car to another when the crash came. Had he been on the platform he would undoubtedly have been killed. A full account of the accident can be found on our inside pages.

Quite a number of the neighbors and friends of Mr. Wm Williamson gathered at his residence in East Brainerd on last Friday evening, the occasion being the baptism of a number of children of several of the families assembled.

The earlier part of the evening was occupied in social conversation and music. When all the expected guests had arrived, the company was invited to the dining room where a sumptuous supper was served, and to which the fullest justice was due. The repast over the friends returned to the parlor, where the interesting and impressive event of the evening took place, being the baptism, by the Rev. W. H. Ware, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of five infant children as follows: William Gordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm R. Clark, Robert William and James Edwards, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grant, Pearl Marguerite, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smallwood, and Jennie, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Williamson. After a short season spent in pleasant inter-communications the company bade adieu to their kind entertainers, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson expressing on their departure the pleasure experienced in, and their profit derived by the enjoyments and interesting exercises of the occasion.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Olsen, who live on Pine street between Sixth and Seventh street south, were most agreeably surprised on Saturday evening last by a large party of their friends and neighbors, over 70 in number who came bringing baskets filled with good things for the satisfaction of the inner man. During the evening, Olson Skou, on behalf of the assembled friends, arose, and in a neat speech presented to Mr. and Mrs. Olson a magnificent silver tea set as a token of the esteem in which they were held by their friends. The recipients of this splendid present were so overcome by this exhibition of kindly feeling, that words to express their gratitude failed them, but their manner expressed their appreciation more than speech. After the presentation a bounteous supper was served and the remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant social converse.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson prize their lovely present most highly, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, but as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their friends and neighbors. There was so especially occasion for their kindly action, it was simply a unanimous desire to thus publicly express their high esteem of the recipients, and it is this feature of the occasion that is so gratifying to the worthy couple.

The Dime Entertainment at the Y. M. C. A.

The second of the series of dime readings at the Y. M. C. A. will be given next Monday evening. It will be under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church.

Elaborate preparations are being made, and the entertainment promises to be of a very enjoyable character. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

Notice To Teachers.

Public teacher's examination will be held in the Grand Jury room in the Court House in Brainerd on Feb. 22 1893, March 8 and 9, and April 5th and 6th.

J. A. Wilson Supt. Schools.

Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of Division No. 7, U. R. R. was held at the Armory last evening, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Sir Knight Captain—W. A. M. Johnston.

Sir Knight Lieutenant—F. A. Farrar.

Sir Knight Herald—A. F. Ferris.

Sir Knight Treasurer—C. D. Johnson.

Sir Knight Recorder—S. R. Adair.

Sir Knight Guard—Dee Simons.

Sir Knight Sentinel—H. Pegg.

Sir Knight F. B. Johnson has been appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment on the colonel's staff.

It will pay you to call at the Big "9" next week.

Death of a Most Estimable Lady.

On Saturday morning last death entered the household of Con O'Brien, who lives on 8th street south, and took from her sphere of usefulness the loving wife and mother, and today the recent happy home is desolate. Death came most unexpectedly, and her host of friends throughout the city were inexpressibly shocked when on Saturday morning it was announced that she had passed away, a victim of that fatal disease, peritonitis, after an illness of scarcely three days duration. She was down town shopping on Saturday, apparently as well as ever, but was taken sick that evening, and in spite of the best of medical attendance and careful nursing, grew rapidly worse until death relieved her of her sufferings. She was 39 years of age and had resided in this city for over 10 years. Her maiden name was Matilda McElroy, and she was married to Mr. O'Brien at Berlin, Wis., in October of 1879. Seven children, all now under 13 years of age, have blessed their union, and are left to mourn a mother's loss. The funeral occurred on Tuesday at 10 a. m. and in spite of the blinding snow storm, was one of the largest ever held in this city, a most eloquent testimonial of the high esteem in which the lady was held by all her acquaintances. The services were conducted at St. Francis Catholic church, of which the lady was an influential member, Rev. Father Lynch conducting the ceremony. Her remains were given their last resting place in Evergreen cemetery.

The deceased was a most estimable Christian lady, a devout Catholic, and an untiring worker in charity and church work, and her loss will be a sad blow to the church organization in which she was a shining light; a loving wife and kind and affectionate mother, the blow seems almost unbearable to the little household of which she was the joy and pride. That they may have strength to bear their great loss is the heartfelt prayer of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibbs, of Ishpeming, Mich., Mrs. M. W. Kinney, of Colorado, both ladies being sisters of the deceased, were in the city in attendance at the funeral. Her father and brother of Berlin, Wis., and Mr. O'Brien's father and sister, Miss Kate O'Brien, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Wilder, of Minneapolis, were also here to attend the last sad rites.

The A. O. H. have adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to visit with affliction our worthy and esteemed Brother, C. O'Brien, by the death of his beloved wife, and

WHEREAS, On account of his intimate relationship with our brotherhood it is but meet that we show our sympathy and appreciation,

RESOLVED, That this sudden bereavement with which he has been afflicted is realized by each member of the fraternity.

RESOLVED, That with most sincere sympathy with the afflicted Brother, family, relatives and friends we express our earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be the overruling of a merciful and just creator.

RESOLVED, That the secretary be instructed to place a copy of these resolutions on the minutes, and send a copy to the afflicted Brother, and have them published in the Brainerd city newspapers and the Irish Standard of Minneapolis.

J. F. GERRITY,
J. M. QUINN,
JAMES WILLIS,
Committee.

Mrs. D. S. Lake, died at her home at Clear Water Lake, on Bay Lake road about 15 miles from this city, on Friday last, of cancer of the stomach, aged 60 years.

The remains of Gust Johnson, the lumberman who died at the hospital on the 7th of internal hemorrhage, was buried last Saturday. The remains were kept at Losey & Deans morgue in the hope of finding out something concerning his history, but nothing was learned.

Geo. Washington Fogelstrom, a 4 year old son of Ald P. G. Fogelstrom, died on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1st, of croup. His remains were buried this afternoon, the funeral services being held at the house, Rev. Gravander officiating.

Mission.

The Rev. A. J. Graham paster of Holy Trinity church, Minneapolis, is to conduct a mission in St. Paul church, commencing on Saturday at 7:30. Everybody is cordially invited. Topic on Saturday, "what is the Object of the Mission." Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The schedule of services for next week will be announced on Sunday. Everybody come.

A Card.

Under the law, each Minnesota soldier, or the widow of such deceased soldier, is entitled to a copy of "Minnesota in the Civil War and Indian War." If any such person will write me stating the regiment and company of which he was a member, I will see that a copy of such book is sent to him or her.

W. A. FLEMING.

Cubeb Cough Cure is the only preparation which will not retard digestion; it will not nauseate like so many cough mixtures. The druggists and the public in general are fast appreciating the fact that a cough remedy like Cubeb Cough Cure—that will give instant relief and a sure cure—is the great desideratum of this age, and not a cough remedy that requires twenty-four to forty-eight hours to give relief to a severe cold which by that time in a great many cases, has developed into a fatal attack of Pneumonia.

Cubeb Cough Cure goes directly to the seat of the trouble, is prompt in its action, gives instant relief, and prevents that delay which is often dangerous.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Just Re-opened.

The Oyster Bay Restaurant on Fifth street, next to the "Two Freds" sample room, has recently been thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and just re-opened to the public by Mrs. Fred Brinkman, who will conduct a strictly first class restaurant.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Board of Education Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at which all the members of the board were present, President J. C. Congdon coming in late.

On motion Prof. Cheadle's request for a Columbian exhibition of the work of the Brainerd schools was granted.

Miss Grace Clark was engaged as teacher in the grammar grade at a salary of $50 per month.

The secretary was on motion instructed to write to W. S. Pardee, of Minneapolis, requesting him to rush the plans and specifications of the new school houses.

A number of bills were allowed after which President Congdon announced the following committees:

Text books, course of study, library, rules and regulations—Hurley, Preston and Titze.

School buildings, grounds and repairs—Mahle, Britton and Hurley.

Fuel, supplies and printing—Pennell, Winters and McKay.

Teachers, Janitors and salaries—Britton, Mahle and Winters.

Finance, claims and insurance—Hagberg, Preston and Pennell.

Executive committee—McKay, Titze and Hagberg.

On motion the secretary was instructed to have committee cards printed.

Moved and carried that the secretary's salary be increased to $200 per year for the present year, because of the increased work necessary during the erection of new buildings and getting ready therefore.

A report of the committee on sites, signed by four members of the committee was made, but the president refused to entertain the report for the reason that no meeting of the committee had been called by the chairman or had been held, and the report was referred back to the same committee for future action. The report recommended the purchase of 10 lots in block 17 of Sleeper's addition to Brainerd at a cost not to exceed $1,500. A petition signed by 60 property owners in the ward was presented asking the board not to purchase the site above recommended, but instead of it what is known as the Murray property, or any of the blocks between 12th and 14th street, and Oak and Quince streets. The chairman of the site committee, Mr. Congdon informs us that a meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow afternoon and the different sites inspected, and a hearing will be accorded to all interested on the subject before any recommendations are made. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion over there as to where the building should be located, and it is but just that all should be accorded a hearing before the matter is settled.

Tribute to His Memory.

The following tribute in memory of Rev. C. H. Treglawney is clipped from the columns of the Methodist Herald:

Rev. C. H. Treglawney died at Valley City, N. D., Jan. 7th, 1893, aged 42 years. His last illness was quite brief though he had been broken in health and spirit since conference. On Dec. 30th, he took to his bed and on the day set for the dedication of the new church, was dead. His sufferings were intense, but amid them all, he was thoughtful for the welfare of his family. The people of Valley City were exceedingly kind to him and his bereft family and gave constant tokens of loving care; the Masons showed a contant brotherly devotion. Kind friends from Brainerd also came to comfort and serve. But nothing could be done to save his life and, amid Christian triumph, Bro. Treglawney passed on to higher and better things. The family were all at the bedside. The elder son, reached his father's side just five minutes before death, was recognized, welcomed and bidden farewell. On Tuesday, Jan. 10th, the body was taken to Brainerd and placed in the church Bro. Treglawney had so successfully served and at 2 p. m. services were held, conducted by Rev. E. G. Sanderson, the pastor, assisted by clergy of the other churches. Rev. J. B. Hingsley preached the sermon and at the conclusion of the services the Masons took charge of the body and conveyed it to rest in the beautiful cemetery. Bro. Treglawney was born April 26th, 1851, in Brunswick, N. J. He began to preach at the age of nineteen and was for a long time identified with the work of the Independent Methodist church of Philadelphia. Seven years ago he came west and has served as pastor at St. Thomas, Pembina, Brainerd, Alexandria and Valley City. He was a hearty earnest man, zealous for God and the souls of men, warm in his personal attachments and devoted to his family. He leaves a widow and four children who are greatly stricken but grandly sustained. God has multiplied friends to them. Brainerd will be their fature home as the oldest son is located there in the employ of the N. P. R. R. It is difficult to realize that this earnest, successful life is closed and that Charles Treglawney is dead. His brothern in the ministry extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family, praying that the God of all consolation may abundantly comfort them.

J. B. HINGELEY.

For hoarseness, chronic sore throat, bronchitis and severe throat trouble, Cubeb Cough Cure is always sure. The active principle of Cubeb cannot be gainsaid. All druggists and physicians will testify to its healing properties and successful action on the mucous membrane. Cubeb Cough Cure will in sixty seconds after being taken afford relief to all persons afflicted with bronchitis or tickling sensation in the throat. Cubeb Cough Cure will convince anyone, after a trial, that it is the best made.

To victims of LaGrippe, who are subject to severe coughing spells, Cubeb Cough Cure is a boom. By giving quick relief it prevents exhaustion and allays any feverish condition that may arise from severe coughing spells. Cubeb Cough Cure will give relief in sixty seconds.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Brainerd all Right.

Editor Dispatch: We are informed that one of our "republican politicians" had a talk with a prominent N. P. official the other day in regard to the company's intentions as to the future of Brainerd. The company does not know and cannot say certainly when the Brainerd shops will be enlarged. They hope to do something there in the near future, but it is one of those things that cannot be hurried. It takes time. It became quite evident from what was said that the company has been importuned so much that more harm than good is likely to be the result. There are so many Brainerd's along the line of its road wanting this, that and the other thing, that it is simply impossible for the company to please them all. Promises have been made it is fair to presume, and encouragements given, for the purpose of getting rid of this annoyance. It was policy to do so. There is a kindly feeling however, toward Brainerd, and the company realizes that she cannot be ignored. But the company is pulling hard all along the line, and cannot, at present, direct its attention to any particular town. It wants to help them all. Another thing not particularly relished is the idea that the company wants to ruin the whole country from Duluth to the coast. It is to the company's interest to have all these towns grow and prosper, and this sentiment, that the company's anger, like the wrath of God, is to be visited upon those towns that do not dance to its music, is disgusting to the whole management. In this connection it was remarked that Mr. Stivers seemed to have a pull on the road. "Stivers be blowed. We owe him nothing," said the official. "He tried to help us some two years ago, but was handicapped from the start by overdoing the thing. His change was so sudden and complete, that the alliance very naturally lost confidence in him, and of course the republicans were opposed to him, and then he was in a hopeless minority. We have heard of Stivers' recent pretences, but, as far as the N. P. is concerned, there is no foundation for his claims. We aim to use everybody well, and have no favorites to reward or enemies to punish." All of which goes to show that there is no immediate danger of Brainerd going to the dogs, even if Stiver's is displeased. * * *

Items of Interest.

Souvenir spoons at Sundbergs.

Large line of clothing at Cale's.

Trunks and grips at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Fine Wisconsin cheese at McGinn & Baileys.

New line of furniture at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

L. J. Cale wishes to see all his old friends at his new stand.

Hardware, stoves and crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

It will pay you to walk through D. M. Clark & Co.'s mammoth new store.

Fine line of ladies' Blouchers in C, D and E widths at Bredfeld's shoe store.

,000 men, women and children wanted to try on SHOES at L. J. Cale's.

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for Heath & Milligan paints. Best in the world.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

GENTLEMEN:—My wife has been a terrible sufferer from a combination of neuralgia and sick headache for the last ten years. Could find nothing to do any good until she tried your valuable Krause's Headache Capsules; of these she has to take from five to seven at a time, and as she has headache often, every week or ten days, I write to inquire if you cannot manage some way so it will not be so expensive. Please address as above. Yours very truly,

S. J. WARNER,
Friend, Nebr.

Sold by N. McFadden.

Pure buckwheat, the best in the market at McGinn & Baileys.

[First publication Jan. 20th.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., January 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, Febr. 25th, 1893, viz:

MAGGIE BELL, (Widdow of William Bell.)

H. E. No. 13436 for the W½ SW¼ and lots 5 and 6. Sec. 28, Twp. 134, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles E. Griffeth, Martin Flint, John Capers, William J. Stephens. Postoffice address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Wisconsin Central Lines.

(Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Latest Time Card.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

12.45pm	6.25pm	Lv. - Mpls. Ar	9.05am	4.15pm
1.30pm	7.15pm	Lv. St. Paul Ar	8.30am	3.40pm
10.15am	4.15pm	Lv. Duluth Ar	11.40am	6.50pm
1.50pm	7.25pm	Lv. Ashland Ar	8.30am	3.30pm
7.15am	9.59pm	Ar. Chicago Ar	5.47pm	10.45pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Sleeper Opera House!

G. W. ALEXANDER, Manager.

COMING!

The Great Laughing Festival

"U AND I."

Feb. 22.

C. B. WHITE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

This is What We Carry:

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware,

Also Skates, Glass, Rope, Tools of all Kinds, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, hand sleds. Sled and wagon shop work of all kinds done promptly. Call on us.

I U. WHITE, Manager.

No. 82 Laurel St.

We Meet All Competition.

—THE NEW FIRM OF—

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

KATZ BROS.,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Shelf Hardware, Nails, Etc.

New store just opened at McColl's Old Stand on 7th Street. New Stock, LOW PRICES and Fair Dealing.

Great Bargains in Cooking Stoves.

Call and See Us

There be Marrying

And Giving in Marriage.

Whether your Bank account approves the custom or not you are bound to pay your respects to the bride-elect. For a

Nice Selection of Presents in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

—CALL ON—

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG.

Odd Fellows' Block.

Money at 10 per Cent. Sraight

TO Loan on Real Estate.

WE CHARGE NO BONUS OR COMMISSION.

Also Loan on hattel Security on Favorable Terms.

A. L. HOFFMAN.

Cor. Fifth and Front Streets, Brainerd

City and County Orders Bought.